

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1485.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

FAC-SIMILES OF ANCIENT IVORY CARVINGS.
Now on view at the Office, 25, OLD BOND-STREET, and in the Arundel Court at the CRYSTAL PALACE, forming the subject of Mr. DIGHT WATTS's Lecture, June 29, 1855. To be procured by order from the Secretary on the following terms:—

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By order of the Council.
JOHN NORTON, Secretary.

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President—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
The SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL DINNER of the Corporation will take place in Freemasons' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, May 7, His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., in the chair. The List of Stewards will be announced in future advertisements.—Tickets (21s. each) may be obtained from the Secretary, at the Chambers of the Corporation, 73, Great Russell-street.
OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—Notice is hereby given, that PETER HARDY, Esq. F.R.S. will give a LECTURE, at the Rooms of the Institute of Actuaries, 15, St. James's-square, entitled, "Elementary Illustrations of the Theory of Life Assurance and Annuities," on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock, p.m. precisely, being the First of a Series of Lectures "On the Doctrine of Life Assurance," which Mr. Hardy has kindly offered to deliver to the Members of the Institute.
EDWARD T. DUDMAN, Esq. F.R.S., Assistant Secretary.
15, St. James's-square, London, April 12, 1856.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

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The system of study pursued at this College constitutes a complete course of Collegiate, Medical, and Surgical Education. The Lectures qualify for examination for Appointments in the Army and Navy and the East India Company's Service, for the Degrees of M.B. and M.D. of the University of London, and for the Diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London and Edinburgh, and the Licence of the Society of Apothecaries, without any residence elsewhere.
A Warden and Classical Professor, a Mathematical Professor, and a Medical Tutor reside within the walls of the College, to whom is committed by the Council the superintendence of all Resident Students, under College discipline, and also the surveillance of Non-resident Students.

THE SUMMER SESSION.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.—Professor George Fife, M.D. (Edin.), Physician to the Queen's Hospital.—Prof. Knapp, F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.—Prof. Samuel Berry, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to the Magdalen Asylum.
Forensic Medicine.—Prof. John Birt Davies, M.D. (Edin.), Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London. (Extra-urban.) Senior Physician to the Queen's Hospital.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.—Prof. Knowles, F.R.S.—The Students have, under certain regulations, access to the Botanical Gardens.
Practical Chemistry.—Prof. Shaw.
Physiology.—Supplementary to the Course of Physiology.—Prof. P. P. Huxley, M.D. (Edin.), Physician to the Queen's Hospital.
Medical Tutor.—R. C. R. Jordan, M.D. M.R.C.S.
The Medical Tutor resides in College, and it is his special province to prepare the Junior Students, non-resident as well as resident, for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London; to devote daily a certain number of hours to the Senior Students, non-resident as well as resident, in the Dissection-room, and to examine them from time to time upon the subjects of the various Lectures.
Clinical Lectures.—Clinical Lectures will be delivered weekly by the Professor.
For further information, in the several Departments, application may be made to Mr. Sam. Cox, Dean of the Faculty, 34, Temple-row; or Mr. OLIVER FEMBERTON, Honorary Secretary to the Professors, 11, Temple-row.

MANCHESTER EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION will open on the 1st of May, at the First-Art Gallery, Bridge-street. All Contributions intended for Exhibition or Sale must be sent not later than the 10th of April;—also all Communications from Amateurs or Artists, not having had a circular, must be addressed to H. WHITE, as above.

TWELVE LECTURES ON THE LITERATURE

of ITALY, to be delivered in ITALIAN, for Ladies only, by Signor ANTONIO BIAOGGI, at Mr. Bocca's Educational Institute, 25, Somerset-street. The first Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY, April 14, at 4 o'clock, and on every following Monday at the same hour. Subject of the first Lecture: DANTE—his Times—L'Inferno. Subscription for the Course of Twelve Lectures, 2s. payable in advance to Mr. Roche, at the Institute, or to Signor Biaggi, at his residence, 73, Cadogan-place, of whom Prospectuses are to be had. Special arrangements will be made for Ladies desiring to attend particular Lectures. Also for Schools and Families.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.

It is intended to construct in the North Wing of the Crystal Palace at present occupied by the Raw Produce and GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of MODERN PICTURES of all the schools of Europe. The Gallery will open early in the ensuing Summer. No charge will be made for exhibition, but it is proposed to charge 5 per cent. on sales. Communications to be addressed to Mr. Henry Mogford, F.S.A., at the Palace, in which the Directors have placed the management of the Gallery, and from whom full particulars may be learned. The Directors reserve to themselves a right of selection. By order, G. GROVE, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MUSEUM OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

TO SHIPBUILDERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES, and others.—The Directors of the Crystal Palace Company being about to form in the Palace a Museum of Naval Architecture on an extensive and classified plan, exhibiting the progress of the art from an early period to the present day, with specimens of the most recent improvements, respectfully invite all parties having the means to assist them in this object by CONTRIBUTING for exhibition MODELS of SHIPS, BOATS, MARINE ENGINES, &c. A detailed plan of the proposed Museum for which a considerable number of Models has been already collected may be obtained from the Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed. By order, G. GROVE, Secretary.
Crystal Palace, March, 1856.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The

ANNUAL DINNER will take place on TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1856, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street. Sir RODERICK I. MURCHISON, G.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., V.P.G.S., V.P.R. Geog. S., M.R.A., &c. Director-General of the Geological Survey, in the Chair.

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William Scott, Esq. Queen's Printing-office.
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John Van Voort, Esq. F.L.S., Paternoster-row.
Tickets, 20s. each, may be had at the Tavern, and of JAS. S. HODSON, Secretary.
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ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Secretary.

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MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 1 precisely, a COLLECTION of SHELLS, containing many scarce and interesting specimens, with the well-made Cabinet of 32 Drawers, small Cabinet of Minerals and Fossils, Laths and Tools, Photographic Apparatus, Microscope, and miscellaneous articles.

May be viewed on the day prior to the Sale, and Catalogues had.

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MR. J. C. STEVENS is favoured with Instructions to announce for SALE by AUCTION, early in May, the very valuable CABINETS of SHELLS formed during the last 50 years by the late MRS. MARY E. The Collection is particularly rich in the Genus *Conus*. Also, the Collection of choice Minerals, a few Natural History Books, and three very capital well-made Cabinets.

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REVIEWS

The Mormons at Home; with some Incidents of Travel from Missouri to California, 1852-3. In a Series of Letters. By Mrs. B. G. Ferris. New York, Dix & Edwards; London, Low & Co.

SHALL we of the Old World ever receive a report of the doings at Salt Lake City in which it will be reasonable to put our trust? Deep as our interest is in any picture of the Mormons at Home, and certain as the sale of any fair account of these strange people would be, we have received nothing beyond surface views or wretched caricatures. Yet, when the War closes finally, we know scarcely any topic likely to engage the hearts of good and thoughtful persons more deeply than this question of Mormon Life: its moral nature, its mode of action, and its share of success. The Mormons—who are nearly to a man and woman of Anglo-Saxon blood—have departed from the midst of us and set up a new system in the depths of the wilderness,—shaking off our laws, our customs, our letters, and our God. These extraordinary people have made for themselves a new scheme of life, based on new ideas, all of them contrary to our Old-World wisdom, and some of them most repugnant to our domestic instincts. Can the new scheme work?

While the Mormons were merely a theological sect—living by the light of those social laws which are common to all European nations—they excited interest by their passions, their tenacity, and their despair. But the interests of this world are stronger in many minds than the interests of the world to come. Our curiosity about the Saints has deepened a thousand times since it became noised abroad that these people, who only yesterday, as it were, sailed from our shores, leaving mothers and sisters in the old land, have returned in the depths of the American wilderness to the Eastern system of many wives. At first, Europe was incredulous on this subject of polygamy. However wide its usage in the East, however high its sanction in the past, a home of many wives was thought to be repugnant to Anglo-Saxon nature, and was pronounced impossible with Anglo-Saxon women. Doubts also arose—and some of those doubts remain—as to the real meaning of the Mormon act of “sealing” several women to one man. Wedlock, in the common use of words, cannot be always meant by this act, as we hear of poor, aged, and decrepit females being “sealed” to young and prosperous Mormon saints. Sealing may confer some very pleasant and very substantial earthly rights; but its chief function, as the people who practise it seem to believe, is a spiritual one, like baptism or confirmation. It appears to be taught in the Mormon churches that a woman cannot be saved unless she be first sealed to one of the Mormon saints. Thus sealing becomes a needful sacrament in the Mormon system; the observance is an act of grace and a probation for Heaven. Yet when the cases of spiritual wife-hood are allowed for on a liberal scale, the fact remains, unquestioned and unquestionable, that in Salt Lake City a great number of men of our race and blood—nearly all who can afford the cost—do marry several wives,—live with them in the old patriarchal fashion,—and have children by them according to the rights and usages of our Old World ways. It is a strange and an exciting fact to discover in the middle of the nineteenth century, in the very centre of the territory of the Great Republic, and among the least imaginative people in existence.

We want to know how this system works.

Do the wives live in Oriental union, or do they quarrel like Kilkenny cats? Do the husbands live in peace in their western harems, in health and freedom? Are the homes clean and cosy, the children well trained and obedient? Such questions occur to the mind even before the other and higher questions about faith and salvation. But, unhappily, we have no answer—at least none that we can trust—to these deeply-exciting queries. Mrs. Ferris, whose book we opened with expectation, is evidently not a fair witness; and her letters are four years old. She had good opportunities. She accompanied her husband, who had received an appointment as United States Secretary for Utah, to the Salt Lake City. She remained in the valley of the Salt Lake six months, living on familiar terms with the Mormons, both men and women. But, then, she carried her foregone conclusions with her. Before she and her husband reached the Mormon settlements she had condemned the Mormons in her heart.

That Mrs. Ferris, who prides herself on having played the “fine lady in the prairie,” is not a very philosophical observer—is not very nice in her manners—is not very delicate in her feelings—every page of this odd book bears witness. But, as she professes to state what she saw and heard among the Mormons, we must take her with her faults, and make the best we can of her evidence, with all its drawbacks of vanity, in consequence, and ill taste.

Here is a note written from Salt Lake which may serve very well as a key-note for our quotations.—

“We have made one disagreeable discovery. Polygamy is not only practised, but openly justified and advocated on religious grounds. * * We are unquestionably in the midst of a society of fanatics, who are controlled by a gang of licentious villains, and it will require all our circumspection to get along smoothly. * * That we are closely watched I am well persuaded. The very day after we arrived, while wholly absorbed in reading the news from home, I was suddenly startled by a pair of eyes glaring in at the west window, belonging to a malignant looking man, who was engaged in training some vines on that side of the house. Of course he desisted when he found himself observed, but I detected him, afterwards, repeating the same thing in a very furtive manner. If this man has not committed murder, it has been for want of opportunity.”

Nothing is ever proved against the poor vine-trainer. He does his work and goes his way. But he gets deeper and deeper in the ill opinion of his judge. The lady at whose house Mrs. Ferris had been good enough to take up her abode is judged after the same fashion as the vine-dresser.—

“Mrs. Farnham is a good Mormon in all points, except that she is bitterly opposed to polygamy. But this may be only pretence to render us unguarded. She may, after all, be as much a spy upon us as the cut-throat who gazed in at the window.”

As Mrs. Ferris wisely sent her pretty criticisms on her new friends through the Mormon Post-office to her friends in New York and elsewhere, and probably uttered much small-talk, in the same lively style, at Mrs. Farnham's table, the reader will scarcely feel surprised that the Saints began to look shy at the fair judge of their misdeeds. But the Saints were not very reserved either, if we may believe their censor. “I find the women very conversable,” she says. “We were treated with distinguished attention—the company generally seemed to exert themselves to make the evening pleasant to us,” she says on another occasion. Mrs. Ferris, we are afraid, was scarcely doing her best to make things pleasant to her hosts. We proceed to show the reader Mrs. Ferris's view of a Mormon home.—

“On the opposite side of the way, directly west of us, in a small adobe house, resides Phineas Young—a brother of the governor, familiarly known, however, by the uncomplimentary designation of ‘Old Phin.’ This man called, soon after our arrival, and manifested a disposition to treat us with civility. I learned from Mrs. Farnham that he had had some seven or eight wives; that his first, or real wife, still lives in the States; and that the others had all left him but one. Whether he had been reduced to this low number by necessity or inclination, I do not know. I further learned that the present Mrs. Phin desired to make my acquaintance, so an evening was appointed, and they both called. We found him very sociable, with much general information, and full of anecdote of the roving life to which all the Mormons have been, more or less, subjected. He had a great deal to say of Gentile persecutions—a theme which I find them ready enough to talk about. Among other things, he gave us a history of the privations to which those saints were subject who were the pioneers in the valley. It seems they were driven nearly to the point of starvation, and had to dig *Sego* roots—a root extensively used by the Indians, from which they have received the name of Diggers. He gave quite a graphic description of the destruction which threatened their first crops, by the ravages of an ugly cricket, until the ravagers were in turn destroyed by flocks of white gulls, which came over the mountain tops—a thing which, he assured us, had never before been seen. Mr. F. asked him where they came from. That, he said, was a mystery—he did not doubt they were created for the occasion. The man is a Jesuit, after all. While marvelling about these mysterious gulls, I could see him slyly watching the effect the narrative might have upon his audience. I found time to have some side chat with Mrs. Phin; and learned she had been previously married to a man by the name of Canfield, and that she had persuaded him to take her sister, to whom she was much attached, as his second wife, thinking they could get along harmoniously. Canfield finally concluded that two were not enough, and took in a third, and then abused the two sisters. He then went off to California, searching for gold, and came back empty-handed; upon which she left him, and took refuge under the shadow of ‘Old Phin.’ Such is the substance of the story told by the woman herself; leaving discreetly untold, no doubt, the most salient points of her history.”

We have charitably supplied the italics, being unwilling to allow the most careless reader to escape the proofs of Mrs. Ferris's good taste and feminine acuteness. Another great personage among the Mormons to whom we are introduced is Elder Snow.—

“He resides near us, in the second house beyond Brother Wakeman's, with six wives, in two little huts, and has twelve children. In the principal hut, the real wife sits at the head of the table, and pours out tea and coffee for the rest of the bevy. The latest acquisition to this highly-favoured household, and, of course, the reigning sultana for the time, was the only one of them with whom he condescended to correspond during his absence. Her education, however, had not attained the dignity of an ability to read; and, either because the other inmates of the harem were in like predicament, or that she was unwilling they should see these loving epistles, she took them to the neighbours to be translated. Like all other Mormon missionaries, he was a beggar; and the story is, that he has been so successful in his mendacity, that the cottages are to give place to a large adobe mansion, which will make a more convenient seraglio. Such is Elder Snow; and yet he could talk about the works of Art in Rome and Paris with some apparent appreciation of their beauties. Like our other visitors, he expressed a wish that our sojourn might be rendered agreeable, but not a word of invitation to visit his family, or that his wife would be happy to see me.”

Really we feel for Mrs. Ferris. She wished to see the ladies of the Snow family in order to abuse, to mock, and to spit upon them,—and the Elder, who possibly saw as deeply into the lady's purpose as she saw into his character, refrained from

asking her to his home. It was very provoking. When she gets a chance, however, with the Mormon women, we do Mrs. Ferris the justice to say that she uses it well. For example:—

"A good-natured young woman, with a baby in her arms, waited upon me. She proved to be one of the wives of the young man; and by further inquiry, I drew forth that they had both been married to him at the same time, so that neither could claim the precedence. You will ask whether such things can be? Yes, they can be with just such women. She was one of those good-natured, stupid fools, that would gulp down the most preposterous proposition, merely saying, perhaps, '*Du tell!*' or '*You don't say so!*' or, making some similar remark. I am quite ready to conclude that a large portion of female Mormonism is made up of similar materials."

Or, to offer another example:—

"Among the frequent visitors at Mrs. Farnham's is a tall and rather interesting-looking young woman, who is known by the name of Harriet Cook. She is one of Brigham's early sealed ones, by whom she has one child; is quite good-looking, and superior in point of native smartness; but exceedingly capricious and variable in her feelings and conversation. The first time I saw her she seemed to have an oppressive sense of her real condition; expressed herself bitterly of her ruin, of the abominations of the harem, and even of hatred towards her child, representing it as an ugly, ungovernable little wretch. I felt much interest for her. I asked her why she did not go to California. She answered, sadly: 'Here, I am as good as Mary Ann' (Brigham's first wife) 'and the rest of them—but, elsewhere, I am an outcast. My brother wishes me to go, but it is of no use.' To-day this woman has called again, and I don't know when, in a conversation with one of my own sex, my disgust has been more strongly excited. She launched forth into a sort of *exposé* of the filthy customs of the harem, in language so coarse and vulgar, and with so much apparent gusto, that all sympathy for her is at an end, and hereafter I can only talk with her, as with some others, merely to gain information. She is a fair specimen of the utter and hopeless degradation effected by the Mormon system; and, as she grows older, will doubtless take a malignant delight in aiding to seduce others into the same unfortunate condition."

—The "will doubtless" here is exquisite, and Harriet Cook is as certain to seduce foolish women as the nameless vine-dresser is to cut throats. Mrs. Ferris is not very civil to the harder sex, when she finds them giving way to the seductions of their many wives. Father Lee is one of the favourites over whom she throws the lambent light of her mirth:—

"Father Lee is a good type of one of the elements of Mormonism—the most unbounded credulity—easily persuaded to perform as a duty that which, in civilized lands, would consign the perpetrator to the penitentiary or the scaffold. To look at him sitting before me, he does not seem capable of harming an insect—but what assurance is there that he would not put arsenic or strychnine in my food, if told by the Prophet that it was his duty to destroy an enemy of the true faith?"

—Yes, indeed, what? We doubt whether Father Lee can offer her any assurance on that serious subject.

Further on Mrs. Ferris gets a small ray of light on the vexed subject of female submission in the Salt Lake community.—

"It has been a matter of great wonder to me how the women could be induced to consent to polygamous marriages. It is so repugnant to all the instincts and feelings of a true woman, that I could not understand it. The mystery is partly solved. It seems that one part of their ridiculous creed is, that a woman cannot be saved unless she is sealed or married to a Mormon; and he must be one, too, who will remain steadfast to the end; and, as they are noted for a great number of apostates, it becomes an object with these silly fools to get into the harems of the priests and elders, because it is believed they will not apostatize. Of course, any one with half an eye can see the object of the prophet Smith in promulgating such a doctrine; and the wonder is, that its transparency is not

obvious to all. I made this discovery by talking with Aunt Shearer, about an old lady by the name of Western—commonly known as 'Mother Western'—one of Brigham's wives. I was marvelling why she should marry in her old age, especially as fiftieth or sixtieth wife, when my oracle said 'she was only sealed for the sake of salvation.' She further informed me that Brigham had more wives in this way than anybody knew of—that he did not even know himself, the sealing to him being considered a more certain guarantee for salvation, because he was the reigning prophet, and was sure to remain faithful. One scarcely knows whether to be amazed most at the profane profligacy of the leaders or the superstitious credulity of their dupes. The effect of the Mormon creed is, evidently, to gather together a low class of villains, and a still lower class of dupes; and it follows that the latter are easily governed. The only disturbing element is, that the villains may quarrel among themselves; and, so far as I can learn, this has happened on more than one occasion. A further effect will, probably, be, to operate as a Botany Bay to society generally, by relieving it of its superabundance of both classes."

Among the pleasant people to be met with at Salt Lake was the family of Mr. Haywood; and we sympathize in Mrs. Ferris's astonishment at finding a lady with "good taste in dress" married to a man with two other wives.—

"Among our agreeable visitors must be numbered Mr. Haywood, the United States Marshal, and his first wife. They called at an early period of our arrival, and have continued to treat us with attentive politeness. She is as pretty, well-informed, and accomplished as you will find anywhere in a thousand, and exhibits withal, what is not common here, good taste in dress. After forming their acquaintance, I was surprised to learn from Aunt Shearer that he had two other wives; one known as Sister Very, old enough to be his mother, and who, in fact, seems to fill that office in the family. Of course, she was said to be 'sealed for the sake of salvation.' Mrs. H. and Sister Very called one day, and I found the latter an agreeable, quiet, elderly lady from Old Salem, sufficiently well informed, and everything about her such as you would expect to find in a woman of her age from the land of steady habits, except in the single point of being the second of two wives in the same family. This is the only instance in which I have seen two wives of the same man together; and, judging from appearances, the age of the one precluded anything like jealousy on the part of the other. What jarring there may be between them at home, I cannot tell. I only know that, in my presence, they treated each other with that degree of affectionate cordiality which properly belongs to the intercourse between mother and daughter. What a strange spectacle! Here was an elderly woman, apparently of fair intelligence, and correct notions of propriety, in whom the feelings and instincts of womanhood may be supposed to have become fixed and permanent habits of thought, yielding all that is valuable to a ridiculous system of imposture—in other words, becoming a concubine. I can no longer wonder that girls are so easily made fools of."

Like Mrs. Ferris, we must introduce the third wife of this terrible Mr. Haywood into our gallery of Mormon female portraits; and the reader will smile, after the scornful closing of the above passage, to see the sort of "girl" who had been made a fool of by the Saint. Speaking of the "elderly lady from Old Salem" and the young lady with "good taste in dress," Mrs. Ferris goes on rousing her virtuous indignation until it is assuaged by a small act of politeness.—

"If the worthy Marshal had stopped here, I could tolerate him very well, considering we are sojourners in the Mormon capital. But he has still another wife, and I learn from my universal referee, that, in the States, she was one of the 'strong minded'—in fine, a pseudo-lecturer on progressivism—who was so fully persuaded that womankind were in a false position, that she has ended in making herself what she is. The Marshal keeps her and her baby on his farming establishment in Juab, about eighty miles from here. He spends six weeks of his time there,

and then the same time with his family here, and so alternates between the two. To-day he has been in, partly on business and partly to make a friendly call; and I felt disposed to be hateful towards him. But he appeared so cordial and friendly, and gave us such warm and pressing invitations to visit his family, differing in this respect from the rest of these vagabonds, that he partially succeeded in disarming resentment."

Mrs. Ferris went to the homes of the Mormons and to their public parties. As we think few of our readers have ever assisted at a Mormon evening party, we are tempted with their consent to introduce them into the charmed circle of the Saints.—

"We went sufficiently late not to be among the first arrivals, and were ushered into an ante-room, to be divested of cloaks and shawls. From this, a short flight of steps brought us into a long saloon, where six cotillions were in active motion. Another short flight landed us on a raised platform, which overlooked the dancing-party, and here a band of music were in the full tide of performance. This dais was well accommodated with seats, including two or three sofas, on which were elders and apostles reclining, with a few of their concubines. Brigham was there, and had his hat on, according to his usual habit. We were treated with distinguished attention—the company generally seemed to exert themselves to make the evening pleasant to us. Our old acquaintance, Judge Snow, was there, with Mrs. S., his only wife; and I took advantage of our familiar footing with both to inquire out all the peculiarities of the evening. Elder Kimble, one of the chief men, was present, and very sociable. He has a harem, numbering some twenty-five or thirty; but, strange to say, has continued to treat his real wife (so the story goes) as superior to the rest. She was at his right hand on the present occasion, and looked careworn and sad; on his left was one of his sealed ones, a keen, shrewd-looking woman, from Philadelphia, and who, in the few words of conversation I had with her, evinced some intelligence. Near them sat a delicate woman, with raven hair and piercing black eyes, who proved to be Eliza Snow, the Mormon poetess, and who belongs to Brigham's harem. Polygamy cannot be a subject calculated to produce poetic inspiration—at least the effusions which appear under her name in the *Deseret News* would scare the Muses out of their senses. I found Mrs. Orson Hyde a pleasant woman, of much simplicity of manners, and to her husband's credit he said, he lives with her alone, although one of the twelve apostles. Another of the twelve, Amasa Lyman, was pointed out, a man of grossly sensual appearance. This man lives in San Bernardino, and has a straggling harem, extending at convenient points from that place to Salt Lake. He collects the tithings in California, and is constantly going back and forth. A heavy, dark-coloured, beetle-browed man was pointed out as Elder John Taylor, who had been badly wounded when the prophet was murdered in Illinois. He had his wife on one arm, on the other was a young widow from Tennessee, reputed to be wealthy, and reputed also to have been lately sealed to this pious elder. The cotillions upon the floor when we went in were soon danced out, and the dancers came crowding upon the platform—and here happened what seemed to me the crowning incident of the evening: Parley Pratt marched up with four wives, and introduced them successively as Mrs. Pratts. The thing was done with such an easy, nonchalant air, that I had difficulty in keeping from laughing outright. The thought came over me, with what scorn these people, who are here first and foremost, would be banished from society at home. Did the man do this to show what he could do, or because he thought politeness required it of him? I don't know. Some, however, only introduced the first wife, and I internally thanked them for the forbearance. One thing was peculiar—it was only the first wives that tried to make themselves familiar with me. Dancing continued fast and furious till a late hour. Each man danced with two women at a time, and took the lead in all the chaste promenades; so it seems that even in their amusements women take a subordinate position."

These passages will amuse the reader; they are fresh and feminine; and we are sorry that

we cannot treat the volume from which we draw them as a serious book. Now that peace has returned to Europe, perhaps some vivid and vivacious correspondent will run over to Utah and tell us the truth with regard to this system of many wives. We promise him beforehand an audience for his revelations.

Robert Blake, Admiral and General at Sea. Based on Family and State Papers. By Hepworth Dixon. Chapman & Hall.

IN the Preface to the new edition of 'Robert Blake,' Mr. Dixon has opened the question, likely to be sharply debated in the next few years, whether land batteries can be assailed by ships. It was a question in Blake's day, as it is a question in our day. Mr. Dixon says:—

"One part of the naval career of Blake is of striking interest. He was the first man who broke through the old delusion that ships could not attack batteries. On three memorable occasions Blake attacked stone walls—at St. Mary's, at Porto Ferino, and at Santa Cruz—and each time with complete success. Contemporaries at first thought him mad, as contemporaries often think men of genius; and the enemies whom he destroyed behind their granite walls consoled themselves with saying he was the devil. Even after his death, the wonder did not cease. Clarendon, a political opponent, says of him:—'He was the first man that declined the old track, and made it manifest that science might be attained in less time than was imagined; and despised those rules which had long been in practice, to keep his ship and his men out of danger, which had been held in former times a point of great ability and circumspection, as if the principal art requisite in the captain of a ship had been to be sure to come home safe again. He was the first man who brought the ships to contempt castles on shore, which had been thought ever very formidable, and were discovered by him only to make a noise, and to fright those who could rarely be hurt by them. He was the first that infused that proportion of courage into the seamen, by making them see by experience what mighty things they could do if they were resolved, and taught them to fight in fire as well as upon water; and though he hath been very well imitated and followed, he was the first that drew the copy of naval courage, and bold and resolute achievement.' There are officers who still think it madness to oppose ships to batteries, though steam has added wings to the man-of-war, enabling it to attack how and when it pleases, to retire from the range, to return at will, to shift the position, to defy winds and tide. There are still officers who think their chief business to lie in coming 'home safe again.' Blake was of another mind; Nelson was of another mind; Dundonald, I believe, is of another mind. Santa Cruz was Blake's Cronstadt—one of the strongest fortresses of the seventeenth century: when Blake attacked it with his worn and rotting ships, it was strengthened by an enormous fleet—a fleet carrying nearly as many guns, and far more men, than his own. The Spaniards were as confident as the Muscovites in the impregnability of their fortress. Yet he entered the harbour, silenced the batteries, and burnt the fleet. The royalist writers were overpowered by this brilliant feat of arms. Bates, who speaks of the 'unparalleled boldness' of the action, says:—'He found the harbour in shape of a crescent, defended by seven forts lying round it, and two castles placed at the points, with seventeen ships riding therein, their heads standing towards the mouth of the harbour, that they might fire with greater certainty upon those that offered to enter: nor could the Governor forbear to jeer and flout at the English. Blake, therefore, entering the mouth of the harbour with his frigates, thunders broadsides and small shot against the castles, till the soldiers flying from thence, he manned his boats with seamen and sent them in, who burnt and destroyed all the Spanish ships that were there.' Warwick says:—'Blake's rash and daring attempt proved very fortunate and glorious.'—'Of all the desperate enterprises,' says Heath, 'that ever were made in the world against an enemy at sea, this of the noble Blake's is not inferior to any.'—

Clarendon speaks still more admiringly: 'The whole action was so miraculous, that all men who knew the place concluded that no sober man, with what courage soever endued, would ever undertake it; and they could hardly persuade themselves to believe what they had done: whilst the Spaniards comforted themselves with the belief that they were devils, and not men, who had destroyed them in such a manner. So much a strong resolution of bold and courageous men can bring to pass, that no resistance and advantage of ground can disappoint them. And it can hardly be imagined how small loss the English sustained in this unparalleled action—not one ship being left behind, and the killed and wounded not exceeding two hundred men; when the slaughter on board the Spanish ships and on the shore was incredible.'—Common men, of course, adhere to the common opinion; but uncommon men see that Blake was right, as well as successful, in attacking Santa Cruz. The most brilliant scaman of our generation—the true successor of Blake and Nelson—Lord Dundonald (who has done me the very great honour of revising the naval part of this narrative), has written some brief and pregnant notes on Blake's most celebrated actions. This was before the Russian war broke out, and long before the question of attacking Helsingfors and Cronstadt arose. With respect to Blake's attack on Santa Cruz, Lord Dundonald says, in a profound and characteristic passage:—'On the principle which I have never found to fail—that the more impracticable a task appears, the more easily it may be achieved, under judicious management—the attack on Santa Cruz was founded on a correct estimate of the probable result.' With this testimony of a man of genius, I commit my work to the reader; adding, that I have very carefully revised the new edition, in the hope of making it less unworthy of its illustrious subject, and of the favour with which it has been received by the public."

The new edition of 'Blake' forms the first volume of a new library, "The Select Library of Biography and General Literature," issued by Messrs. Chapman & Hall.

The Trans-Caucasian Campaign of the Turkish Army under Omer Pasha. A Personal Narrative. By Laurence Oliphant. Blackwood & Sons.

THE war has made one name illustrious—the name of Omer Pasha. It has given to other men the celebrity that belongs to valour, to martial tenacity, to skill in the dispositions of defence; but only the Bosniak captain has it signalized as a great commander. From the campaign in the valley of the Danube to the passage of the Ingour, Omer Pasha displayed invariably the resources of real generalship, and it was not through his negligence, at least, that Kars was lost, or through his incapacity that the Crimean Peninsula was not cleared of Russian armies. Mr. Oliphant has done simple justice to the Pasha in the preliminary chapter, in which he recapitulates the efforts made by him to procure the relief of Kars, and to engage the Russians in a Georgian campaign, and the obstacles created in his way. From this rapid summary the reader will be enabled to obtain a clear view of events and their causes, which will serve for purposes of reference, when the flying criticisms on the war have passed out of sight. But very little of Mr. Oliphant's volume is occupied with dissertation. It consists mainly of a personal narrative, taking in all the most interesting incidents of Omer Pasha's Trans-Caucasian campaign, interspersed with anecdotes and relations of adventure, with graphic glimpses of scenery, and notes on manners and customs, written in a style that never tires. It is seldom that a literary man follows an army, tracing its way, not as in a diagram, but as across a richly-tinted panorama, easily and pleasantly sketching the people, as they come out to see the soldiers and the guns, the landscape as it widens and varies, the battle, as it explodes and burns upon the scene, the flying

enemy, the rejoicing conquerors, the graves that are left on the field. All this Mr. Oliphant does pictorially, and in an earnest cordial manner which is, in itself, attractive. He left the Crimea a week before the capture of Sebastopol, visited Kertch, which was a deserted ruin, though he had last seen it gay and crowded, and Anapa, where he first saw a group of Circassians, with their fur caps, as tall as grenadier shakos, their long coats, confined by leather girdles, and decorated on the breasts with eight or ten ivory tubes full of gunpowder, their portable armouries of knives and pistols, their swords, rifles, yellow trousers, parti-coloured garters, and crimson mocassins. Some were standing in chivalric attitudes on the pier, others were galloping about on ponies, glad of an opportunity to tread the streets whence their Russian aggressors had expelled them. Even Mr. Oliphant, free as he is from the superficialities of the untravelled, was startled to see these Eastern chiefs with the broad foreheads, light blue eyes, and sandy hair of the Anglo-Saxon. Prince Michael, at Souchoum Kaleh, looked, according to him, like an unpaid magistrate at a masked ball.—

"His costume was simple but handsome. A long buff-coloured coat of camel cloth was confined round the waist by a leathern girdle, which was ornamented by a few handsomely-mounted weapons. The cartridge tubes on his breast were of a slate colour, and richly inlaid with silver. A pair of heavy jack-boots reached up to the thigh, and his peaked cap was trimmed with white fur. The only incongruity about the costume was a black satin stock and shirt collar, which painfully detracted from its general effect; indeed, when his cap was off, his jovial rubicund countenance, curly grey hair and whiskers, and well-rounded chin reposing contentedly between a pair of unmistakable gills, were precisely those of an English country gentleman."

The Turkish Pashas did not excite his interest so strongly. He despised their lavender trousers, their varnished boots, their frogged coats, gorgeous swords, and be-jewelled fingers; and hastened to come up with Omer Pasha, who had then decided on the plan of his campaign, restricted as he was in time and in military force. Just at that moment, intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol reached Tiebizond, and the Turks pressed their hearts to restrain "the too-tumultuous throb," and the Greeks skulked out of the way, and small arms and revolvers saluted the news. However, Omer Pasha sacrificed no time to pleasure; but, with remarkable celerity, landed his troops, prepared his marching commissariat, ordained the line of operations, and took an excursion into a forest near Souchoum in search of a camping-place. Mr. Oliphant followed, through a deep narrow valley, full of foliage, with bunches of wild grapes showering from the trees, and pears and apples touched with red and gold by the penetrating sun.—

"We splashed along, followed by fifty or sixty mounted orderlies, through mud and jungle, until we emerged upon an open space on which a village was situated, when the women and children rushed frightened and crying into their konaks, and the men collected round the doors not a little bewildered and astonished at so unusual an apparition. However, they soon regained confidence, and came to kiss the skirts of Omer Pasha's coat, and offer us hospitality. We therefore dismounted at the door of the principal cottage in the village—the only one constructed of planks—and made ourselves comfortable. Omer Pasha, who is eminently gallant, knocked at the door of a room into which a bevy of fair damsels had bolted themselves, and told them there was nothing to be afraid of. He was obliged to exercise his powers of persuasion for some time before he could induce them to open a chink large enough for us to see the sparkle of their eyes. However, they gradually relented, and before we left, their shyness had quite disappeared. They spun, embroidered, and netted for our edification, and we were much struck by the

ingenuity they manifested in their female accomplishments. One or two of the girls were remarkably pretty, differing neither in complexion nor in the character of their features from those in our own country. Their hands and feet, which were bare, were very small and delicate. Their costume is by no means so picturesque as that of the men: it consisted simply of a sort of loose dressing-gown open at the bosom, and confined by a girdle at the waist."

Surely, we should thank Mr. Oliphant for this anecdote of a great commander. Journeying into the wild Abkhasian territory, he found the people living in quaint houses, thatched with Indian corn, and, with some companions, preceded the army into Mingrelia. Returning towards Souchoum, the advanced guard was met on the way, inspired by rumours of the gallant battle fought at Kars. He now determined to accompany Omer Pasha *en amateur*, and rode with the long lines of infantry and cavalry through the thick oak forests separating them from the Ingour. With Col. Simmons and Col. Ballard, he visited the banks of that stream.—

"Our guide led us by devious little woodcutters' paths to the river's edge, where, concealed by the thick underwood, we could observe at our leisure the heads of the soldiers above the stockades, and here and there the gleam of a bayonet in the thick wood behind."

The position was simple, and is illustrated by Mr. Oliphant in an admirable plan. He seems to have been of some use, and to have discovered the important ford.—

"Omer Pasha arrived himself next morning, and determined to erect two batteries upon points which commanded it. These were immediately in face of the Russian stockade; so it was necessary that the work should be accomplished by night, and with the utmost secrecy. As engineer officers are scarce in the Turkish army, or, at all events, as none were forthcoming upon that occasion, Colonel Simmons gave me a lesson in battery-making, and sent me to Skender Pasha to get the men and gabions necessary for one battery, while he superintended the construction of the other. About ten o'clock P.M. I found Skender with his reserves, bivouacked near the wood; and he, supposing me in the dark to be an officer, gave me, not only a working party of two hundred men, but a regiment of infantry and two field-pieces, a command with which I was considerably astonished and overwhelmed. However, I thought it would scarcely be discreet to undeceive him, so we marched off, and half-an-hour afterwards were silently and vigorously at work on the bank of the river, within about a hundred yards of the Russian sentries. We had almost filled our front row of gabions when the Turkish major whispered that he saw the Russians coming down to the river in force. This was a most startling announcement. I certainly saw, through the darkness, three black lines drawn up upon the opposite shore. As my experience in military matters was exactly that of most other Lincoln's-Inn barristers, and my knowledge of Turkish did not include a single word of command, the thought of the two field-pieces and the regiment of infantry began rather to trouble me—more particularly as the artillery officer suggested something that I did not in the least understand. However, I peremptorily ordered him not, and discovered, to my intense relief, on looking through my opera-glass, that the Russians were, in fact, three rows of logs, which successive floods had stranded upon the bank."

The night wore on; the batteries progressed: it was known that the Russians were on the alert.—

"The earnest countenances and rapid movements of the men clearly showed that they were working against time. There was still much to be done, and every nerve was strained, every sinew braced, to complete the battery before dawn should disclose it to a lynx-eyed enemy. Here were men clearing the wood and preparing the places for the gabions, others were jamming these aside by side, while spades, shovels, and sandbags were in active requisition to fill them with earth. The hurried orders were given, and impatient demands for more gabions made, in

whispers. The most profound darkness reigned over all; these men worked like ants, without the glimmer of a torch to light, or even the spark of a pipe to cheer them. Every now and then the challenge of a Russian sentry came across the water to remind us of the necessity of renewed exertion, and the long lines of soldiers bearing gabions seemed never ending as they forced their way along the narrow path."

The action on the Ingour is described with care and effect, as far as it came under Mr. Oliphant's observation; but he was not present at the crowning stroke, and only knew that a victory had been won, by a salvo of distant cheers echoing along the river. An anecdote of a Turkish soldier and his plunder is worth quoting.—

"Perceiving a Russian colonel lying dead upon the ground, he plucked off his glove and appropriated a valuable diamond ring which was upon his finger. Knowing, however, that it would be impossible very long to keep secret the possession of so valuable a prize, he showed his *usbashi*, or captain, his treasure, and requested permission to keep it. The *usbashi* told the man that he was quite right to bring the prize to him, and that henceforward it should be transferred to the finger of the said *usbashi*. The soldier, not satisfied with this arrangement, referred the matter to the *bimbashi*, or major, who said that both he and the *usbashi* were highly culpable in daring to retain the ring from their superior officer, and that he would therefore relieve them of the subject of dispute. From the *bimbashi* the soldier went to the *kaima-kama*, or lieutenant-colonel, who at once followed the example of his inferiors, and took possession of the ring. The soldier still persevered, however, and went to the *meer-ali* (colonel), who determined that he was the rightful possessor of the ring by virtue of his rank, and dismissed the rival claimants from his presence in the most summary manner."

Fortunately, Omer Pasha heard of the incident, and restored the poor soldier his booty.

Omer Pasha pushed on to Sugdidi, the principal town of Mingrelia, where stood the palace of the Princess Dadian, one of the graces and one of the rulers of Mingrelia. Couches of rich crimson velvet, inlaid tables, costly chandeliers, and glittering decorations in enamel, gold, and crystal of the newest design, filled her splendid dwelling, which stood amid gardens sweet with fruit and flowers. Omer Pasha religiously guarded it from plunder, being a Bayard with princesses and ladies of every degree. The social state of the country is illustrated by the forays of the Abkhasians.—

"These lawless foragers indulged chiefly in the plunder of human beings. Arriving in a village, their appearance would strike terror into the breasts of the women and infuriate the men. Seizing the handsomest boys and the prettiest girls, they would tear them shrieking from their agonised parents, and, swinging them on their saddle-bow, gallop away with them through the forest, followed by the cries and execrations of the whole population."

Mr. Oliphant found Sugdidi with its palaces, though deserted by their princesses, an alluring city; but the Russians were to be pursued, and many moving incidents followed the resultless remainder. On the Skeniscal Omer Pasha expected to meet the enemy a second time, and improve the victory of the Ingour. However, the season and the accidents of supply baffled him, and a retreat became inevitable. Winter quarters were established on a hill near the monastery of Choloni, at the head of the valley of Rhion,—and here Mr. Oliphant saw a Mingrelian funeral. The women wailed aloud and their bosoms bled as they beat them. Then followed a dramatic transition, opening a novel and dramatic scene:—

"The men were a long time letting down the coffin and covering in the grave, so I went into the church to see if there was any ceremony being performed there. From this, however, I was speedily ejected by another door, and found myself in an

open veranda, in the presence of a lady in the guise of a tragedy queen: a magnificent tunic of green velvet, trimmed with fur, fell gracefully over a rich silk dress, while a head-dress of silver brocade completed her gorgeous costume. She was in close confabulation with a gentleman, whose high-peaked hat, short jacket, and gaiters, gave him rather the appearance of an Italian brigand. Two or three female attendants were standing near, elegantly dressed in the costume of the country; while an imposing group of armed Mingrelians, who stood at a more respectful distance, had evidently formed her escort. Just as I was wondering who this Mingrelian dame could be, Omer Pasha's band, encouraged by the fine weather, struck up an air from 'Norma'; and, as if to invest the scene with a still more theatrical effect, the gentleman, offering his hand to the lady, led her, with slow and stately step, through the ruined archway in the old wall which encompassed the monastery, into the presence of Omer Pasha, who, enveloped in a yellow robe, was seated, *en vrai Turque*, at the door of a wooden cottage, in which he had established his quarters. The lady was received with a great deal of ceremony, and, entering the house, vanished from the stage, followed by the General."

This lady came, like a messenger in a fairy tale, from the Princess Dadian to complain to Omer Pasha of certain acts committed to her injury by the Prince Michael. The Prince and the Princess both claimed the island on which the battle of the Ingour had been fought, but Omer Pasha, of course, had no power to distribute territories.

There seems no ground for doubting that Omer Pasha, free to act, faithfully seconded by the Allies, and enabled to dispose at the right time of the military resources of the Ottoman Empire, would have converted Georgia into the theatre of a magnificent campaign, which might have given a decisive turn to the struggle. As it is, he stands before the world as the foremost man of the war; he alone of the commanders displayed a genius for strategy; and it was this genius that gave Marlborough and Napoleon their victories. Mr. Oliphant's narrative contains a familiar, unaffected, but striking, portrait of this remarkable man. The War has not elicited a better or more interesting book.

A History of the Romans under the Empire.

By Charles Merivale, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. IV. and V. Longman & Co.

HAVING already expressed our opinion of Mr. Merivale's merits as a historian of Rome, we need do little more than mark his progress in the present volumes. They conduct the history of the Roman Empire from the year B.C. 25 to A.D. 41—a period of sixty-six years; and include the reigns of Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius. They exhibit the same accurate scholarship, the same leisurely abundance of detail, the same tolerance of judgment, and, let us add, the same occasional originality of view, which characterized the previous volumes. In proof of this last, we may note the fact, that Mr. Merivale, instead of accepting the characters of such men as Augustus, Mæcenæ, Virgil, Horace, or Tiberius, as they have hitherto figured in general tradition, seems to make it a point of duty to dismiss from his mind all the traditional and time-honoured accounts of those personages, and to frame characters of them for himself according to what he considers the remaining evidence. Here is a portion of his concluding remarks on the character and career of Augustus.—

"The history of the emperors will afford us abundant materials for estimating the strain upon the heart and brain of the fatal possession of unlimited power. Some men it puffs up and intoxicates with pride, as we have seen was the case with the bold and magnanimous Cæsar; others, of re-

ment and ill-regulated passions, it may drive to raging madness; some it crazes with fear, others it fevers with sensual indulgence; others again, whose intellects are weak, though their natures are susceptible and kindly, it may reduce to absolute imbecility. But there is still another class of characters, self-poised and harmoniously developed, in whom it breeds a genuine enthusiasm, a firm assurance of their own mission, a perfect reliance upon their own destiny, which sanctifies to them all their means, and imbues them with a full conviction that their might is right, eternal and immutable. At the close of his long career, Augustus could look back upon the horrors in which it had commenced without blenching. He had made peace with himself, to whom alone he felt himself responsible, neither God nor man, in his view, had any claim upon him. The nations had not proclaimed him a deity in vain; he had seemed to himself to grow up to the full proportions they ascribed to him. Such enthusiasm, it may be argued, can hardly exist without at least some rational foundation. The self-reliance of Augustus was justified by his success. He had resolved to raise himself to power and he had succeeded. He had vowed to restore the moral features of the republic, and in this too he had, at least outwardly, succeeded. While, however, the lassitude of the Romans, and their disgust at the excesses of the times, had been the main elements of his success, another and more vulgar agent, one which it might seem to need no genius to wield, had been hardly less efficacious; and this was simply his command of money. Throughout his long reign, Augustus was enabled to maintain a system of profuse liberality, partly by strict economy and moderation in his own habits, but more by the vast resources he had derived from his conquests. He was anxious to keep the springs of this abundance ever flowing, and he found means to engage the wealthiest of his subjects to feed them with gifts and legacies. The people were content to barter their freedom for shows and largesses, to accept forums and temples in place of conquests; and while their ruler directed his sumptuary laws against the magnificence of the nobles, because it threw a shade over the economy which his own necessities required, he cherished the most luxurious tastes among the people, and strained every nerve to satiate them with the appliances of indolent enjoyment, with baths and banquets, with galleries and libraries, with popular amusements and religious solemnities. Yet the secret of his power escaped perhaps the eyes of Augustus himself, blinded as they doubtless were by the fumes of national incense. Cool, shrewd, and subtle, the youth of nineteen had suffered neither interest nor vanity to warp the correctness of his judgments. The accomplishment of his designs was marred by no wandering imaginations. His struggle for power was supported by no belief in a great destiny, but simply by observation of circumstances, and a close calculation of his means. As he was a man of no absorbing tastes or fervid impulses, so he was also free from all illusions. The story that he made his illicit amours subservient to his policy, whether or not it be strictly true, represents correctly the man's real character. The young Octavius commenced his career as a narrow-minded aspirant for material power. But his intellect expanded with his fortunes, and his soul grew with his intellect. The emperor was not less magnanimous than he was magnificent. With the world at his feet, he began to conceive the real grandeur of his position; he learnt to comprehend the manifold variety of the interests subjected to him; he rose to a sense of the awful mission imposed upon him. He became the greatest of Stoic philosophers, inspired with the strongest enthusiasm, and impressed the most deeply with a consciousness of divinity within him. He acknowledged, not less than a Cato or a Brutus, that the man-God must suffer as well as act divinely; and though his human weakness still allowed some meannesses and trivialities to creep into light, his self-possession both in triumphs and reverses, in joys and in sorrows, was consistently dignified and imposing."

Tiberius, also, comes from the hands of Mr. Merivale, if not "whitewashed," at least in colours far less black than those in which he has usually been painted—Mr. Merivale seem-

ing to agree with Napoleon in thinking that the reported conduct of Tiberius at the island of Capree was either fabulous or of very little consequence in connexion with his general political career. Nor does Mr. Merivale seem particularly discomposed, as an Englishman, in speaking of Caligula and Claudius. He finds them to have been rather peculiar men, on the whole, and by no means heroes; but he examines their lineaments with some care, and a kind of psychological respect. He thinks that Messalina even has been too much vilified. Nor is it only in his treatment of characters that Mr. Merivale shows his independence of previous historians, his imperturbability, and his cool resolution to think for himself. The same is proved by other parts of the volumes; as, for example, by his conclusion as to the extent of the population of Rome in the age of Augustus. By many, the population of ancient Rome in the Imperial age, has been estimated at 4,000,000, or nearly twice that of London. Bunsen, making a more moderate estimate, calculates the population at 2,000,000; and this has been thought by many to be decidedly within the mark. Mr. Merivale, however, thinks that, if we allow half a million as the population of Rome, we shall be nearer the truth.

On the whole, we can recommend these two volumes of Mr. Merivale's History as a scholarly, calm, and unprejudiced representation of the portion of Roman history of which they treat. We have a feeling, however, as if the proportion of space assigned by Mr. Merivale to these sixty-six years of Roman history is larger than we ought now, at such a distance of time, to be sparing for Roman history in any shape. Suetonius was much shorter in his Lives of the Cæsars; and it would be within the compass of historical art, we think, to tell us all that would now be really interesting and significant in the reigns of the Roman Cæsars in a space not very much longer than that occupied by Suetonius. At all events, if our accounts of such ancient times are to be long, there must be either more of vigour and picturesque interest in them, or more of profound political philosophy, than Mr. Merivale seems capable of imparting. We confess that the notes of Niebuhr's lectures on later Roman history—slight and gossiping as they are in manner—seem to us more vivid and life-like than all the longer histories of the Empire.

The Life of Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre: from numerous Unpublished Sources; including MS. Documents in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and the Archives Espagnoles de Simancas. By Martha Walker Freer. 2 vols. Hurst & Blackett.

Jeanne d'Albret is known in history by the pleasant appellation of "the darling of kings." She owed the name to the overweening affection extended to her by her father, Henri d'Albret, King of Navarre, of whom she was sole daughter and heiress, and by her uncle, Francis the First, whose sister, Marguerite, was her mother. Jeanne in her earliest years gave promise of much excellence, and in her womanhood fulfilled the promise of her youth. She possessed knowledge, wisdom, and courage,—and loved those best who were endowed with the same qualities. She was something masculine of character, being made so by force of events as well as by training; and she had a decision of purpose which amounted very often to obstinacy. With all this she was not without womanly tenderness; and in the rare leisure of a life which was made up of painful action and of endless anxieties, she could address herself to literary pastimes, and find solace in the composition

of very tolerable prose, and (though Miss Freer does not allow so much) rather indifferent poetry.

Small as her inheritance promised to be, it was coveted by Charles the Fifth for his son, Philip the Second. Francis the First had no mind to see Lower Navarre and Béarn, Foix, Albret, and Armagnac pass into the possession of his powerful neighbour. He accordingly, and in some haste, betrothed Jeanne to the Duke of Cleves. The latter preferred espousing the Imperial interests, and broke his engagement with Jeanne. The lady was ultimately married to Antoine de Bourbon, Duke de Vendôme, a man who was always of the opinion of the person from whom he last parted,—except, occasionally, when that person happened to be his wife. The marriage was concluded in 1549, and Jeanne and her lord of the Reformed Faith, with whose religious opinions she felt no sympathy, had as quiet a household as princes could have in those stirring times. The deaths of the earlier children of this union brought deep disappointment to those who wished to continue the old dynasty in Béarn; but, at length, hope revived when Jeanne left the camp in Picardy (whither she had accompanied her husband, who was about to lead a force against the Emperor), and returned to Béarn, in order that the expected heir might be born among her own people. How she sang at his birth in order to please her rather exacting yet affectionate old father is known to most readers; and we are all familiar with the story which tells us how the little "Henri Quatre" complacently accepted the garlic and wine which formed the first nourishment that passed his lips. This birth took place in 1553, and two years subsequently Jeanne and her husband succeeded to the throne of the little kingdom of Navarre. Although the new sovereigns, who were then in Paris, found many obstacles placed in the way of their departure for Béarn, they soon returned to the French capital, where intrigues and struggles were going on, in the issue of which they were much interested. The fickle Antoine, who became a Roman Catholic in order to further the ends of his ambition, was slain at the siege of Rouen; and Jeanne, left to reign alone in her diminutive dominions, adopted the Reformed religion as that of herself and the state. That she was moved to this by conviction we can hardly doubt; but we can as little doubt that her convictions were hastened by the too officious readiness of Rome to accord to orthodox Spain the investiture of the kingdom of Navarre. She showed her sincerity by the strictness of her life, regulated as it was by the rigid rule of the Reformers; and some exaltation may be pardoned her when, in willing obedience to the popular voice, Jeanne issued a decree declaring the Reformed religion to be the established religion in her dominions. The narration of the events in which Jeanne was concerned as the great protectress of the Huguenots, to whose service she had solemnly devoted her son, forms the most attractive portion of this Queen's biography. The marriage of that son with Marguerite of Valois was first thought of as a stroke of policy, whereby to terminate the religious feuds by the destruction of the Huguenot chiefs, who were to assemble at the wedding in token of reconciliation. Jeanne yielded a reluctant consent, repaired to Paris, but did not live to witness that massacre on the day of St. Bartholomew, which, in the eyes and ears of Charles the Ninth, formed the most acceptable portion of the marriage festivities. Report attributed the death of this Queen to the effects of poison, conveyed by a pair of gloves sold to her by an Italian. It appears, however, that her death was natural:—in 1572 died, of abscess in the

side, one of the greatest of queens, as regards her ability, and one of the most excellent of women, as respects her virtue and principles.

Such is the outline of a life, the biographical details of which have been supplied by Miss Freer. The lady has made good use of most of the available materials, excepting the Marquis de Bouilli's admirable volumes on the 'Lives of the Dukes de Guise.' There is evidence of much industry; but we regret to add, that the result is not always satisfactory. The great fault of the work is its dullness,—a fault that might easily have been avoided, as there exists so much anecdotal materials for the history of this very Jeanne d'Albret. We do not think with Scarron that history might very well be written in epigrams, but we do think that historical biographies with few anecdotes are, to use a homely illustration, very like puddings without plums. If the author is too sparing of illustrative anecdote, too diffuse upon small matters, and a little addicted to moralize indifferently, her volumes are not devoid of merit. If they have too little liveliness, what life is in them is of a good quality,—and when Miss Freer does tell a story she tells it agreeably. The following account shows that royal nurseries in the olden time were not under the strictest surveillance. The infant referred to below is the Count de Marle, the second child of Jeanne, and who, like his elder brother, the Duke de Beaumont, died in infancy. Jeanne, at this period, was only Duchess of Vendôme.—

"On the conclusion of hostilities for the year 1552, the duke de Vendôme and his consort, with the young heir of Navarre, set out for Pau. King Henry, anxious to greet his daughter, 'sa bonne fille,' as he called the princess, met the royal couple at Mont de Marsan. The King contemplated his infant grandson with proud satisfaction, and seemed never weary of fondling the child, and exhibiting him to the admiring gaze of the loyal Béarnois. The duke and duchess de Vendôme soon after their arrival at Mont de Marsan, one day accompanied the king on a grand hunting expedition, leaving their son in the care of his nurse, and that of the chamberlain, already appointed to attend upon *monseigneur le prince*. It happened that, during the afternoon, the nurse carried her young charge to an open window. She was there joined by a gentleman of the chamber to King Henry, who approached and conversed from without. After some discourse had passed between the pair, the nobleman noticed the young prince, who was sleeping placidly, and requested permission to hold the child. The lady complied. A scene of unseemly jesting then ensued, during which the young prince was several times passed backwards and forwards from the arms of his nurse to those of the cavalier, who sometimes took him, and, at others, only feigned to do so. It so happened, that the window was situated over an outer staircase, leading to the underground apartments of the castle. For some time, the two continued their careless pastime, when the nurse suddenly relinquishing her grasp of the child, thinking that her companion held him, the young prince fell on the marble steps, and fractured a rib. Terrified at the result of their heedless mirth, the pair agreed to conceal the accident. The nurse, whose name is not on record, found means to still the agonized cries of the poor infant; and when the Duchess de Vendôme returned home, nothing was said on the subject. During the following few days, the cries of the suffering child were ascribed to every cause but the right one; and its shrinking from the touch was attributed to magic, or to some fabulous agency, believed in by the credulous of that age. It was only after the death of the child, which happened some four days from the date of the accident, that the injury was discovered, and then the guilty parties were brought to condign punishment for their misdeemeanour."

One of Miss Freer's maxims is, that "the sovereign who permits his subject to assume undue ascendancy, personal or political, is certain some day to be made sensible of his error."

The truth of this maxim, however, whatever may be thought of its novelty, is not to be disputed. The royal husband of Jeanne allowed very much personal ascendancy over him to a young maid of honour, and Jeanne certainly lost no time in making him sensible of his error. The lady in question was in the royal circle something like certain German countesses in the household of the first two Georges.—

"The primary defect of Jeanne's character was the uncompromising indifference which she manifested towards those whose actions deserved disapprobation. She seldom attempted the gracious medium of conciliation; but, rigid in her appreciation of right, she remained aloof, and suffered the intrigues of those around her to work their own result, unheeded, apparently, by herself. When Jeanne d'Albret was roused to remonstrance, her words fell swiftly, and with telling force on the culprit's ear, with weight corresponding to her indignation. At the present juncture, her reproaches kindled the utmost exasperation in the mind of Antoine de Bourbon. He fled from his consort's eloquent appeals; and resented the assertions which he was powerless to disprove. The public homage which the king of Navarre thought proper to offer, in the presence of his consort, to Catherine's beautiful maid of honour, mademoiselle de Rouet, added another insult to the many heaped upon the queen by her husband, at this season. One of the most successful of the artifices resorted to by the queen-regent, was to subjugate the unruly spirit of her warriors and nobles, by potent spells, woven by her fair attendants. The behests of Catherine were usually obeyed with scrupulous minuteness; and when, on the arrival of the king of Navarre at Orleans, mademoiselle de Rouet was directed by her royal mistress to put forth her utmost fascinations to detain and amuse him, the queen was only too well obeyed. The result of her criminal intrigue with the king of Navarre, was a son, born a few weeks prior to the arrival of Jeanne d'Albret at the French court. The nuncio, Ste. Croix, and Philip's ambassador, Chantonay, in pursuance of their unscrupulous designs, inspired mademoiselle de Rouet with the delusive hope of becoming Antoine's lawful consort, provided that she aided in preparing the mind of the king to assent to the repudiation of queen Jeanne, whom they considered as the chief obstacle to Antoine's secession from the Reformed party. Mademoiselle de Rouet, therefore, in the arrogance of her power over the feeble mind of Antoine de Bourbon, indulged, in his presence, in all manner of insolent invective relative to the queen: she fearlessly branded her as a heretic; uttering flippant comments on the sedate gravity of Jeanne's deportment; while she conducted herself with reprehensible levity when present before the queen of Navarre, in the circle of the regent."

Miss Freer has expended much care upon her principal personage; and when Jeanne is before us, it is hardly possible not to feel interested. With other portraits she is less successful. The fickle and dissolute Antoine is, perhaps, the best of them; but even he seems a different personage from the unstable, wicked, and abject Antoine of M. de Bouilli's pages. So with Catherine de' Medici, the Duke de Guise, and the Cardinal of Lorraine,—or of *La Ruine*, as he was called by the Paris wits. They are all too mildly drawn and too tenderly treated. We hardly recognize in the first that subtle woman who was never in her life afraid of anything, except the ghost of that Cardinal with whom she is said to have been as intimate as Anne of Austria with Mazarin. The Cardinal himself seems but a second-rate personage in this biography,—whereas he was the foremost man of all France, and the ablest man in all Europe. Indeed, all the men of this remarkable family were able men—in battle, politics, divinity, or drinking. One or two of the Cardinals were especially famous for the latter; and all the married Dukes were unfaithful to their wives, and more than one may be said to have been in abject slavery to mistresses. The influence of

the heads of this family is well illustrated by a remark made by a courtier, when the death of Henry the Second opened the way to power for the second Duke and the celebrated Cardinal. "To-morrow," said the speaker, "we shall have three Kings in Paris; one of them King of, and the other two Kings in France." It was this Duke who met his death at the hands of Poltrot de la Mer, just after he had made his proud boast in front of the beleaguered city of Orleans, that "as the sun could penetrate into it, so, *par Dieu*, would he!" Of the extraordinary ride of Poltrot, who, after galloping at full speed all night, in order to escape, found himself in the morning on the spot where he had committed the murder the night before, Miss Freer makes nothing. Much less, too, has been made of the love-passages of Marguerite, sister of Henry the Third, and her lovers, than we should have expected. This lady, who married the renowned son of Queen Jeanne, had been wooed by Henry, the third Duke of Guise,—and she was most assuredly not averse to this suitor. It was her brother (when Duc d'Anjou) who roughly ended the suit by remarking, that if Guise dared look up to "Margot" he would put his knife into the Duke's throat. Guise at once withdrew, the more readily that he was at the very time soliciting the hand of the Princess of Cleves. This lady he married; and he showed his respect for her,—a most exemplary woman,—by always speaking of her as "Madame the Negress." Of the political character of the great Cardinal, Miss Freer makes very just estimate; but as a portrait, the Cardinal is a failure. We do not recognize in him the unscrupulous statesman, the great despoiler of the royal revenues, the arrogant priest, exercising authority over the King of Navarre;—the believer in, while he was the denouncer of, the Reformed doctrines;—the welcomer to his table of Huguenot wits, whom he could persecute as warmly as he welcomed;—the ostentatious dispenser of charity at another man's expense;—the mercenary knave, trying to cheat Mary Stuart of her jewels;—the accomplished host of the Hôtel Cluny;—and the right reverend gentleman who bestowed the hand of his illegitimate daughter upon the German assassin who was the first to plunge his sword into the body of Coligny. He was especially celebrated for his wit,—and he, perhaps, never exercised it more brilliantly than when the Pope was reproaching him for holding a greater number of Church preferments than any single Cardinal could modestly claim. "I am ready," said the Cardinal, "to surrender them all for a single bishopric."—"Good," answered the Pope, "tell me the place of which you will be content to be bishop."—"I could be content," replied the Cardinal, "to be only Bishop of Rome!"—and thereat the illustrious pair burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter.

Here and There in Portugal. Notes of the Present and the Past. By Hugh Owen. With Illustrations after Photographs. Bell & Daldy.

NOAH went to Portugal, the legend affirms, to see a sunset. Mr. Owen did not see one from Cintra so bright as the wood-fire in the Hotel Braganza, or so richly variegated as the lizards, with their coats of azure, gold, and ruby, that swarm in the suburbs of Lisbon. But he saw what he went to study,—cities and manners, places where great battles had been fought, vineyards, olive-orchards, cats without tails, crosses marking the scenes of murder,—all that—beautiful, strange, or old-fashioned, the sunset excepted—belongs to Portugal. Of the country and of the people he gossips in a sensible,

lively way; though he is not free from the delusion that any Englishman, on his travels, is competent to talk of arts, laws, and all that is difficult and perplexing.

Three days in quarantine, after entering the golden river, an indefinite residence in Lisbon, and various excursive journeys, constitute Mr. Owen's experience. In the capital he was astonished at the number of vehicles, dogs, and firemen, the hackney carriages with their postillions, the horses eating bread and drinking wine-and-water, and the large and commodious omnibuses. Entering one of these, without the Continental bow, he was persecuted by the wondering looks of the passengers, and, in return, wondered at their stare, until the next in-comer, lifting his hat, gave Mr. Owen a lesson in European politeness. He appears next to have taken a lesson in criticism, with this result,—that the architect of Belem, who built and decorated the Church and Convent of San Jeronimo, was, to the architect of the New Palace at Westminster, an artist compared with an artizan—to use a patent phrase. The lights in the English building, he says, "have no accent, the shadows no emphasis"; but he has a prodigality of laudation to bestow on the arches, arabesques, and traces, the columnar vistas, groined roof, and domed altitudes of San Jeronimo.

Moralizing on Portuguese social habits, Mr. Owen regrets that the stranger may live in a Portuguese house for three days without seeing the ladies,—and, in a vindictive spirit, it may be feared, laments the absence of a certain "delicious charm" of manner in the women of the better classes. Young girls, he says, appear always as if painfully conscious of being watched by individuals of a more responsible age. From his other notes on the ways of life in Portugal we select two or three, which represent his manner, and the kind of interest possessed by his narrative:—

"Observing one morning a woman carrying (on her head, of course) a small box, covered with pink calico, and trimmed with white tinsel lace, I looked at it with some curiosity, it was so like a coffin. Quick as thought she noticed my arrested attention, and taking down the box, which had a semicircular lid, opening down the centre, exhibited a *little angel*, as she termed a young child of some six weeks old, with painted face, curled wig, and gaily tinsel-trimmed robe, decked with beads and flowers; and extending her hand, craved charity for the 'love of the Virgin.' Hastily giving her a few *vinetems*, she departed on her mission of exhibiting the dead, and importuning for alms. I watched her progress up the street, and saw her open the lid and expose the body at several windows and doors."

The Moors have left a trace of their rule in the straw hats of the peasant girls:—

"It was impossible not to be arrested by the form of one of the hats displayed. It was a perfect turban. A low, closely-fitting crown represented the *fez*, round which was ingeniously worked a hollow roll of straw-work, admirably adapted, completing the resemblance to the head-dress of their ancient rulers."

The Portuguese, being a proud people, hate to confess themselves either industrious or poor. In the spirit of the maxim, that to wear a patch is more degrading than to wear tatters, because "a hole may be the accident of a day, but a darn is premeditated poverty," the artificer, says Mr. Owen, when he has completed his day's task, puts a cloak over his working jacket, and pays an urchin to carry his tools or his chestnut-tin. Inside a church at Leça Mr. Owen saw an illustration of the national decay:—

"In several places it would seem as though some building or monument, covered with a long inscription, had been taken down, and the stones used again indiscriminately, without regard to their original position. A want of sufficient leisure prevented me from making even a selection of them. The floor of the

church, as usual, had certain spaces, the size of a grave, boarded only; the rotten and ill-fitted pieces of wood yielding to the pressure of the foot. Withered leaves and faded garlands encumbered the floor and filled the corners."

A curious nomenclature has been adopted by the botanists of Portugal, who have named certain flowers severally, "old men's beards," "good evenings," "lullers," "perfect loves," "weepers," "sighs," and "things to be desired."

Mr. Owen's volume is light and readable: it is disparaging to the Portuguese; but it must be taken with reserve, as the production of a glancing observer, who writes at times with a too-ready pen.

The Reports of the Venetian Ambassadors to the Senate—[*Le Relazioni degli Ambasciatori Veneti al Senato*]. Collected, Annotated, and Edited by Eugenio Albèri. Vols. I.—IX. Florence, printed for the Editor; London, Nutt.

IN 1830—35, the Cav. Luigi Cibrario published at Turin the Reports of three ambassadors from Venice to the princes of the House of Savoy of the years 1574, 1670, and 1743; and much about the same time the existence and the high importance of these documents were made more widely known to the reading world of Europe by the large and sagacious use of them by Prof. Ranke, in his 'History of the Popes of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.'

It was in all probability the successful result of the German Professor's labours in this mine that first attracted Guizot's attention to the new "diggings." That statesman who, whatever may have been his other merits or demerits, must ever deserve the gratitude of historical inquirers, commissioned Niccolò Tommaseo to collect from the French archives and libraries all the Relations of the Venetian ambassadors to France during the sixteenth century; and these, translated into French, were printed in two volumes, quarto, at the Royal Press at Paris in 1838.

But an illustrious citizen of Florence—one of the very few who, despite the depressing decay around them, have added to the honours of the storied names they bear by the only means remaining to them in the utter impossibility of any active career—the Marchese Gino Capponi, had long before conceived the plan of a much more extensive publication of these records. His scheme embraced a complete edition of all the reports of the Venetian ambassadors that could be recovered. Thirteen other lovers of historical literature—among whose names printed at the head of the volumes we are pleased to see that of one Englishman—"Francis Joseph Sloane"—joined Capponi in the undertaking; the editorship was confided to Signor Eugenio Albèri, a gentleman who, in the nine volumes now published, has shown himself eminently competent to the task intrusted to him; and the work was begun in 1839.

From that time to the present year, in the course of which the ninth volume has appeared, sixteen years have elapsed; and the still unfinished condition of the work at the end of so long a period might seem to indicate that the zeal of patrons had grown cold, or that the diligence of the Editor had not been great. But it must be remembered that the earlier and the later years of this period were separated by the chasm of '48,—during which days of hopeful tumult, and the succeeding years of hope-destroying misery, sackcloth and ashes, the prosecution of such a work was wholly out of the question. So tremendous

was the shock to society throughout Italy, so wide the dispersion of men, and associations, and interests,—so general the cutting adrift from their anchors of all sorts of men, and especially of the literary class,—that we confess we consider it a proof of the solidity of the enterprise, and of the perseverance of all concerned in it, that it has re-appeared after the storm, and did not perish never more to be heard of.

We have spoken of the great value of these Relations to the historian. And it is to their importance in this point of view, almost exclusively, that those recent writers, who have spoken of them, advert. But the statesmen, diplomatists, and sages of an earlier period attributed to them another and a higher value. It was not with a view of laying up stores for the future historian, that such men as that terrible old priest Paul the Fourth and his Cardinal Vitellozzo, the laborious Philip the Second of Spain, the shrewd Cosmo the First of Tuscany, and the Cardinals Spada and Barberini, sought out industriously, and preserved carefully, copies of the Reports which Venetian ambassadors had brought home from their own or their neighbours' courts. Though the historian now exclusively reaps the benefit of the numerous copies to be found in almost all the great libraries of Italy, Spain, England, Germany, and France, they were not placed there for his sake. They afforded almost always more or less of sure and well-selected information of a kind that was extremely difficult to be procured, and invaluable at a period when Europe was governed according to the temper and wishes of a small body of individuals who deemed the concealment and falsification of these the fundamental principle of their art. Some Holy Roman Emperor, for instance, is urged by love of glory, dyspepsia, cupidity, or a pique of his mistress, to fly at the throat of a Most Christian King, and is quietly gathering his forces for the purpose,—does not, however, wish prematurely to alarm his enemy, and is, besides, hampered by the conditions imposed upon him, as the price of absolution for some previous perjury or misdeed of some sort, by His Holiness for the time being, who had insisted, in driving the bargain, that his Imperial Majesty should undertake a campaign against the Turks. Under these circumstances, a Holy Roman Emperor can of course do no less than profess the most vehement zeal for Christianity, and burning hostility against its enemies, carefully keeping his real project in *petto* till a failing and decrepit *Servus Servorum* shall have made way for a successor. But if there is "a chiel among them taking notes," in the shape of a grave and reverend seignior of exquisitely high-bred courtesy, and long-trained most impenetrable astuteness, whose eye is far more often open than his mouth, and who comes back to the other grave and reverend seigniors who sent him with the well-assured information that the Holy Roman Emperor in his heart hates his neighbour the Most Christian King worse than death, while he cares but little about Turks or creeds,—if another such tale-bearer should return from the Porte and report that the Turk is just then thinking of nothing less than of war with the West, being fully engaged in the East,—and if a third brings in the news that poor *Servus Servorum* is quite on his last legs, it is intelligible enough that the information thus gathered should be found interesting to the other crowned, mitred, and coronetted heads engaged in the great game of cross-questions and crooked answers.

How much of the "statesmanship" of the 16th century consisted in weaving and penetrating snares and deceptions, of which the above imagined case is no caricature, those

know but too well who are conversant with the story of that period. But it would be a mistake to suppose that such revelations of contemporary secrets and intrigues was all that these Reports were expected to furnish to the princes and statesmen who so eagerly sought them. Venice in the 16th century stood unquestionably first among the states of Europe in political and economical science. Her ambassadors, especially those sent to Rome, Paris, Madrid, Vienna, and Constantinople, were chosen from among her ablest and ripest statesmen. And the Relations presented by them to the Senate on their return contained the matured and digested result of all the information they had been able to acquire during the period of their embassy. It is not surprising, therefore, that contemporary rulers, and the aspiring statesmen of the generations immediately succeeding them, should have sought in the study of these writings profoundest lessons in statecraft and diplomacy.

It is very remarkable,—and of special interest at the present moment, when men are beginning very generally to question the expediency of secrecy in the conduct of a nation's foreign relations,—that such a Government as that of Venice, should, during all the prime of its national life, have freely permitted the divulgence and circulation of these most important documents. It was not till the end of the 16th century, and the beginning of Venetian decrepitude and decline, that the Government discovered that there might be serious dangers in allowing foreigners to become acquainted with the reports and opinions of her ambassadors. Lazzaro Soranzo, a Venetian noble, writing at the close of the 16th century, whose words are cited by Foscarini, in his *'Letteratura Veneziana,'* liv. iv. p. 461, note 400, tells us that "for the better government of the Republic by means of the examples of the past, and information respecting the present, these writings are now preserved with much fidelity and secrecy in an archive office destined to that purpose." And a little further on he adds, "The Venetian Relations, which are wont to be most accurate, are now not communicated to any one in consequence of legal prohibition." That the dreaded power of the Venetian Senate, and the vaunted patriotism of Venetian nobles, were inefficient, however, to prevent the holders of long purses from obtaining those precious documents almost, if not quite as freely as before, is abundantly proved by the "prodigious quantity," as M. Gachard terms it, of copies of Venetian Relations found in the great libraries of Europe. In the Imperial libraries of Paris, the same learned gentleman informs us there are in some instances as many as eight or ten copies of the same Relation.

How far were these remarkable writings capable of affording the profound lessons of political wisdom and sagacity, which were thus expected from them? In speaking of the importance of their publication to the men of the present time, we have adverted exclusively to the historical students. And we must confess our opinion, that limited as the views of their duties held by young and old diplomatists of the present day seem generally to be, the smallest *attaché* on the diplomatic ladder would obtain but little furtherance in his art from these products of the choicest minds of the sixteenth century. But with the rulers of mankind for several successive generations, the case was no doubt very much otherwise. The progress of political science may be divided into three epochs. The first is that in which the ruling classes, regarding countries and nations as property to be managed for their own profit and advantage, pursue this object by such stupid and mistaken means as to miss it almost entirely.

The second is that in which the same objects, looked at from the same point of view, are aimed at in so much more enlightened a manner as to be in a high degree successful. The third is that in which it has become understood that government must be for the profit and advantage of the governed. Now Venice in the sixteenth century had reached the second of these phases,—being at that time decidedly before the rest of Europe in social and economical knowledge. But there is not to be found the slightest sign in these astute and sagacious writings of any such conception as that belonging to the third stage having dawned upon the intellect of their authors.

Unless, perhaps, in that wonderful and great old Florence,—the most republican republic, as it has been called, that the world has yet seen,—where had that idea, so simple but so long strangely missed, yet dawned? In that now so fallen, effete Florence, the true cradle, far more than any Greece or Rome, of so many elements of that portion of our civilization to which the future must belong,—there, indeed, the "Popolo! Popolo!" which so often made its existence recognized and its wishes listened to, though in no wisest fashion in that busy hive, was already a power acknowledged, calculated on, and held legitimate. And it is curious to observe, with what suspicious, unfriendly eyes the strange phenomenon, already partially understood to be menacing too much, was regarded not only by the princes of Europe, but by oligarchical nobles of the so-styled Republic of Venice.

The wisdom which produced the mass of writings before us,—infinitely superior to aught that could be found at Florence, in all that was then held to constitute political science, and the art of governing men,—was yet much further than the turbulent burgher city from the ultimate ideal towards which all Europe had, and has, to tend. But Venice could teach its neighbour nobles and princes much. Her learned and thoughtful senators had discovered that smoking the hive was not the best means of taking the honey. The nature of wealth and of the laws which govern its reproductive powers was beginning to be in some degree understood there. Statistical science, as has been remarked by Valéry, in his well-known and learned work on Italy, was born at Venice. And the statistical notices found in almost all these Relations form, perhaps, the most curious and interesting feature in them, and certainly afford important information which it would be vain to seek elsewhere.

We had intended to include in the course of this article such an examination of at least one of the three series, into which Signor Albèri has divided his work, as might have introduced our readers to some of the more generally interesting and striking portions of its contents. But the length to which the foregoing observations on the circumstances and general nature of the work have extended, make it necessary for us to defer this purpose to a future occasion. We shall then hope to show not only the historical student how highly important, and indeed indispensable, these volumes must henceforward be considered to his especial pursuits, but also to prove to the general reader that a copious store of amusement will reward him for judicious dipping into them.

We must not, however, conclude, without again, and formally, tendering to Signor Albèri,—in the name, we trust we may say, of the general body of literary men in this country,—our very sincere thanks and congratulations for the labour of love which he has bestowed on his arduous undertaking.

Selections from the Writings of Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin. Bentley.

THE compiler of these Whatelyana has followed the advice we gave him when he presented the first instalment. He has drawn more widely from the Archbishop's writings, and does not now confine himself to passages of theological interest. Upon the whole he has done his work well,—and we scarcely complain of his having in one instance repeated a passage twice. His Grace's words will bear repetition,—and what the fact detracts from the editor's attentiveness it adds to his loyalty.

Such a book—containing the cream, the pith, the choice bits of a writer—is not a book to be read through. Where every sentence has to be weighed and admired by itself such a process would be fatiguing. It is a book to be dipped into in moments of thoughtful leisure—conned—put away—reverted to,—and so gradually absorbed. The public, we think, gains more than the author by such compilations. They attract fresh readers, indeed, but do they not tend to make these readers rest satisfied with "selections," and neglect to go to the books themselves? However, it may be urged that a man who reads you in selections might never have read you in your completeness at all. And works like the Archbishop's do not suffer so much by the process as those which are more strictly works of Art, like dramas and novels. Indeed, in this point, useful books have an advantage over beautiful ones. You can judge of wheat by a handful: you cannot judge of a statue by a bit.

Dr. Whately's great charm is the delightful clearness of his style,—a style as clear as that of Cobbett or of Paley. His next best gift is his power of illustration. There are as many kinds of illustration as of precious stones. Dr. Whately's kind is not poetic, like Jeremy Taylor's,—nor fanciful, like Samuel Butler's,—nor grotesque, like that of Donne or Cowley. It is rather a mixture of the witty and the practical, such as Swift or Sydney Smith occasionally employs,—a species of ornament which has the great merit of not diverting you from the more important part,—the thing to be adorned. We know some writers whose illustrations are such that you always fancy the arguments were got up to show off them, rather than that they occurred as aids to the argument. Nobody can object this to Dr. Whately, who is above all things a practical writer, and whose figures of speech are usually arguments walking about in holiday attire. His Grace thinks, no doubt, with Quintilian, that true beauty and utility are not divided. We shall give some specimens of his felicity in this way,—and the more willingly because in our days the gift is not a common one.—

"When the moon shines brightly, we are apt to say, 'How beautiful is this moon-light!'—but in the day-time, 'How beautiful are the trees, the fields, the mountains!'—and, in short, all objects that are illuminated: we never speak of the sun that makes them so. Just so, the really greatest orator shines like the sun, making you think much of the things he is speaking of; the second-best shines like the moon, making you think much of him and his eloquence."

"Unhappily, a great portion of our species are not very wise, and a good many of them not very honest. The former, if they hear of a person who does not admit the grounds on which they believe something, take for granted that he does not believe it at all; and the latter think it meritorious to take advantage of the silliness of the others, to garble and misrepresent their opponent's expressions, in order to expose him to odium, thus acting like those tyrannical emperors, who used to dress up their victims in the skins of wild beasts, and then set dogs at them to worry them to death."

"The word 'frigid' has been properly applied to that style, in which ornaments that might seem to border on the poetical, are adopted in prose, because we are, in poetical prose, reminded of, and for that reason, disposed to miss, the 'warmth' and 'glow' of poetry. It is on the same principle, that we are disposed to speak of coldness in the rays of the moon, because they remind us of sunshine but want its warmth; and that (to use an humble and more familiar instance) an empty fire-place is apt to suggest an idea of cold. Johnson's style, unfortunately, is particularly easy of imitation, even by writers utterly destitute of his vigour of thought; and such imitators are intolerable. They bear the same resemblance to their model that the armour of the Chinese, as described by travellers, consisting of thick quilted cotton covered with stiff glazed paper, does to that of the ancient knights; equally glittering and bulky, but destitute of the temper and firmness which was its sole advantage."

"Aristotle had the eye of a bird, both telescopic and microscopic."

"Many are misled by their admiration of what is called a powerful discourse, forgetting that that is the most powerful which best effects the object proposed. The power of a sample of gunpowder, or of a piece of ordnance, is tested, not by the loudness of the report, but by the depth of the impression made on the target."

The following remarks on that mental and moral gift which the writer calls "Totality" we quote, because just at present, with a Crimean Inquiry going on, we think they have a special instructiveness:—

"There is a faculty, or, if you will, a quality of the faculties, which well deserves a distinct name; for it is in itself distinct; *i. e.*, is not implied in any other. It is of great practical value, and it forms a striking feature in the character of those who possess it. The word 'grasp' has been used to express it; perhaps 'Totality' would be the most readily understood. But it ought to have some name generally agreed on. It is the power of taking in the whole of a subject, as a whole; of contemplating many things together in their mutual relations; of referring any individual object presented to the mind, to the system, &c., with which it is connected, just as Cuvier, from a single fragment of a bone, can describe the whole animal: it is a power, not merely of collecting and recalling the various parts of a subject, but of so arranging and combining them as to contemplate a single whole. This talent may be compared to that of a general, in whom, perhaps, the chief point of skill is, not to let his troops fight in detail, but to bear in his mind at once the situation of each separate corps, absent or present, their means of communication and mutual support, and the hostile posts which they may command or be exposed to. * * This talent is in all points of view immensely important: it constitutes almost the whole excellence of some who are universally allowed to be very superior men; whom ordinary people would be content to call sensible, able, judicious, clever, &c., without being able to fix upon the very circumstance that constitutes them such, or to point out any one quality in which they much surpass others. This is the talent requisite, above all others, to form a politician, or any one who is concerned in any architectonic study. A person who holds any such leading office as that of a statesman, &c., and has not this talent, will be so far from turning to good account the other talents he may possess, that they will only tend to make him more mischievous; for he will be the better able to accomplish, with skill, the petty and partial schemes, and defend the narrow and short-sighted measures to which he will inevitably be inclined. The more clever a man is, if he is not wise (wisdom, I think, expresses, or at least implies, that species of totality which is concerned in practice), the more harm he will do, even though his intentions are good. But if a leading man possesses this talent, he will do very well without a large portion of any other; for there will be found plenty of men capable of conducting the details of business with great skill, though they have not a particle of totality, and are perhaps all the better without it. A good farmer may easily get labourers who can guide a plough or sow turnips better than himself, whereas one who is

ever so skilful in these operations may manage the farm very ill."

We are indebted to the compiler of this volume for amusement and for something better.

History of the Borough of Liskeard and its Vicinity. By John Allen. Cash.

THE south-west corner of our island is nearly matchless for its diversified objects of interest. Those formidable personages who are "ologists" can find abundant materials to attract their attention in Cornwall. It has a seafaring and a mining population. A mixed race and an ancient gentry occupy its soil. Its old country seats, if not so splendid as in other parts of the island, are quaint and picturesque. Though not associated directly with the greater events of English story, several Cornish names float buoyantly in history, and the older English fashions linger in many of its rock-pent hamlets.

We have been pleased with this unpretending 'History of Liskeard.' It is at once a chronicle and a guide-book, with something of a directory. Much curious matter is interspersed through its pages, and there is a racy freshness about its provincial details. We shall extract some of its *ana*. Like other small boroughs, Liskeard is of remarkable antiquity, as is attested by the revolutions in the spelling of its name.—

"About the year 1000, in the entry on the Bodmin MS., it is spelt Lyscerryt. In Domesday Book, 1086, Liscarret. In 1392, Lyskerret and Leskirret. In the grants from the priory of Launceston, 1428, Leskyrd and Leskyret. In the ancient seal of the Borough, Liskert. In the Itinerary of William of Worcester, 1478, Lescars and Lyscard. In Leland's Itinerary, 1540, Liskard. Grant for Lanseaton, John, Connock mayor and eight aldermen, to Humphry Lobb, 1566, Liscard. Queen Elizabeth's Charter, 1587, Liskerrett otherwise Liskeard. Carew's Survey, 1600, Liskerd. Norden, 1602, Lyskerde, Liskerde. Richard Cowling to William Avery, mayor, 1624, Liskeard. This last is now considered the proper name of the Borough, though municipal documents unite the two names 'Liskerrett otherwise Liskeard.'"

When Domesday Book was written, Liskeard was about the most considerable place in Cornwall. The manor belonged to one Merlesvain, who is stated to have been "a large proprietor." Its value was "26 pounds less 20 pence,"—the revenue derived from its mills actually attained to twelve shillings, and not less than four shillings were obtained from its markets and fairs. The antiquity of its inhabitants is thus shown by the author, quoting from Domesday Book:—

"The names of many families still existing are mentioned in this record, as Algar of Pelynt and Trenant, Rabal or Raby, Hamelin or Hambly, Rogerius or Rogers, Rainaldus, Reginald or Reynolds, Nigellus Nichols or Knight, Elfigith or Elworthy, Paganus or Payne, &c. &c."

Several of the old charters are preserved, and their contents are like those of other places; but we think that its Corporation deserves credit for the care taken of its papers. In the reign of Elizabeth, "constitutions" were made for "the better government of the town, and the upholding of its estate." They were enacted in the Common Hall, by the mayor and eight chief councillors, with the consent of the residue of the inhabitants. There are twenty-four names to their "constitutions" (as they were called), and thirteen of the legislators could not sign their names. Some of the laws were worthy of a Lilliputian territory, but others testify to the grave character of law-makers. It was enacted,—

"That every burgess and inhabitant shall honestly and reverently demean and behave himself towards the mayor and his brethren, and the officers of the

borough, both in words and speech; and not unlawfully resist, or otherwise in deed abuse the mayor or his officers; and that the mayor, and his officers, and brethren, shall reverently, honestly, and discreetly behave themselves, towards themselves and the other burgesses and inhabitants; likewise every burgess and inhabitant to behave themselves one to another in like good order."

The "men of mark" in the Liskeard legislative assembly were decidedly opposed to "schools for scandal" being established amongst them. They resolved—

"That no inhabitant shall openly, in the street or any other place, use any brawling or scolding indecently; or use or carry any tales, of or between the inhabitants, that shall sound to his or their discredit; nor use any slanderous talk of the inhabitants, which may impair or discredit them of their honest name or conversation."

The name of Liskeard often turns up in the history of the great Civil War. The old English names in its vicinity have a sound at once historical and romantic. Sir Bevil Grenville of Kilkhampton, Sir Nicholas Slanning of Pendennis Castle, Colonel Trevannion of Carhayes, Sir John Trelawney of Trelawne, and many others, are associated with stirring times.

Liskeard has for five hundred and fifty years been connected with the parliamentary representation of England, from A.D. 1294, in the reign of Edward the First, when Roger de Polscoth and William de Barnestaple were its "honourable members," down to the eighteenth year of Queen Victoria, when one of "the Greys" sits for it. We find several noted names amongst its representatives. The families of Trelawney, Buller, and Eliot are constantly associated with it. Sir Edward Coke sat for it in the reign of James the First. Gibbon, the historian, was one of its members, as he has himself so agreeably described; but differing from "the patron," he lost his seat, in 1780. The borough in those days returned two members, and the Eliot family constantly filled the two seats. Huskisson was for a brief period one of its members; and last, not least, Charles Buller sat for it from 1832 to 1847. There is most curious parliamentary history of a technical character connected with the annals of this borough; and the author is right in commemorating the struggle made to open it in 1802, when Thomas Sheridan was put forward as one of the candidates.

The peculiarity of Cornish names has long been noted.—

By Tre, Pol, and Pen,
You may know Cornish men.

There is something pleasingly quaint in the whole style of this little volume, which reads unlike the mechanical rhetoric so often brought under our critical review. We should not omit to state that a brief memoir, as is fitting, of Charles Buller is inserted in the volume. "The honourable and learned Member for Liskeard" was a favourite with men of all parties, and readers of newspapers have often been pleased with his gracefully joyous style of debating. His name is enduringly connected with the Canadian government, colonial policy, the preservation of the public records, and poor-law reform. The compiler of the notice in this volume states:—

"Though a ready and felicitous extemporaneous speaker, yet he wrote and carefully matured his most important parliamentary speeches. He contributed largely at one time to an evening paper; he wrote also for the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews*; the Critique on Lamartine's 'History of the Girondins' in the former being by him."

It is certain that Mr. Buller wrote, also, a vast quantity for the *Morning Chronicle* (from 1839 to 1845),—and his pen can as easily be tracked in it as if he had signed his articles. As a political journalist, his pen wanted punish-

ing force in its stroke, as it was occasionally weakened by the *persiflage* which made his articles so agreeable to Brookes's and the political clubs. We hope that some friend will give a proper memoir of the life of that able and worthy public servant, whose genial temper and well-directed talents won the applause of contemporaries severed in general opinions, but united in appreciation of his honourable career.

A chronology, map, and copious index accompany this volume, and it has several illustrations in a rather primitive style of Art. But as a volume of local history, it deserves praise; and we could desire that more important places had their records as well illustrated as those of Liskeard by this unpretending narrator.

NEW NOVELS.

Margaret and her Bridesmaids. By the Author of 'Woman's Devotion.' 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—We may save ourselves the trouble of giving any lengthened review of this work, for we recommend all who are in search of a fascinating novel to read it for themselves. They will find it well worth their while. There are a freshness and an originality about it quite charming, and there is a certain nobleness in the treatment both of sentiment and incident which is not often found. The morality is not enforced by sententious preaching, but by the skilful management and careful working out of the story. We imagine that few could read it without deriving some comfort or profit from the quiet good sense and unobtrusive words of counsel with which it abounds. The story is very interesting; it is the history of four schoolfellows. Margaret, the heroine, is, of course, a woman in the highest state of perfection, and so falls rather too smoothly, and with too little individuality, to lay much hold on our sympathy; but Lotte—the little wilful, wild, brave, fascinating Lotte—is the gem of the book, and, as far as our experience in novel-reading goes, she is an entirely original character,—a creation, and a very charming one. Her great dog, Bear, is worthy of his mistress. Lotte is a picture set in a charming frame—the only girl amidst seven great brothers—each one of them six feet high and upwards, with a grand patriarchal old father at their head:—a family of good-natured giants, with a noble primeval goodness in them which has never been nursed into self-consciousness. These dear Beauvilliers, who do everything *en masse*, and their delight and pride in their own little sister, are charmingly presented. When Lotte is taken away from them, and married to a man who torments her, she does not become a victim-wife, perverse in her virtues and aggravating in her excellence; but she behaves like the good little honest creature she is, and shows where the natural obedience required by her position ends and where common sense begins, and she keeps clear of the infatuated amiability which it is the fashion to inculcate in moral novels. The third volume is too much drawn out. There is too much about the other two schoolfellows, who, as they would be insufferable in real life, are tiresome exceedingly in the book; and, moreover, even Lotte goes off into a romantic and highly unnatural piece of overstrained delicacy and generosity, which is a mistake, and causes the interest to be tensing rather than pleasant. But the faults form a very slight drawback upon the excellence of the work as a whole. In conclusion, we hope the authoress will give us some more novels as good as 'Margaret and her Bridesmaids'; but she must bear in mind that she will have to be judged by the standard she herself has furnished.

Maurice Elvington; or, One Out of Six with Fortune: an Autobiography. Edited by Wilfred East. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—That Maurice Elvington should be "out of suits with fortune" will not cause much surprise to those who have had to work their own way in the world. Fortune has the reputation of being capricious; but she proverbially "favors the brave"; and Maurice Elvington lacks the stuff out of which successful men

are made. He never ceases to be astonished that "the nephew of Sir William Maurice" should have to struggle for the means of life:—the consequence is, that he succeeds in nothing, not even in writing his autobiography, for he does not make it interesting. The story is overloaded with minute incidents, long conversations, and details, that have nothing whatever to do with the action;—the interest is fairly stranded, or, rather, it is never really set afloat. The book is evidently the production of a scholar and a gentleman. It contains evidence of an acquaintance with many phases of life and character in various grades of society. Some of them are well and graphically drawn. Mr. Gently, the prosperous solicitor, and his family are remarkably well done; but they do not combine to make a story. The author dawdles over insignificant conversations, or description "long drawn out;" at what ought to have been a leading event in his life, the interest of the reader is allowed to grow cold,—and he finally becomes tired of such a helpless hero, and gives him over to his fate without sympathy. There is no heroine to be properly so called, but there are three female characters, who are described—but who do nothing. With the first—a good, pretty little creature—he trifles in a way that is not to be justified. He does not marry her, for no better reason than that in the days of his prosperity he had declined to marry heiresses, and had even passed by the "jewelled hand of a Peeress," which he might have had for asking,—and so he refrains from making an offer to the daughter of a solicitor. He falls in love, however, with a high-born beauty, to whose brother he has condescended to be tutor. She scorns him, whereupon he plunges into a course of profligacy, which ends, naturally enough, in total ruin and a brain fever. On coming out of the fever, he marries a young woman who has nursed him through his illness, and who seems to have been far too good for him. The story stagnates rather than concludes, and the end is as desultory and uncomfortable as the beginning and middle have been. There is much that is clever in 'Maurice Elvington,' but it is a dull, unpleasant book to read. This is the author's own choice; for he could do otherwise, if he were so inclined, which we hope he will be the next time he writes a story.

The Two Lights. By the Author of 'Struggles for Life.' (Cash.)—We are disposed deliberately to describe 'The Two Lights' as the silliest book calling itself a religious novel which we have ever read; confessing at the same time to a large experience of the "folies of fiction." The epithet thus applied will absolve us from the necessity of entering into detail or description. A puff preliminary, however, is prefixed to the work, which makes a brief expression of our opinion concerning it a necessity. To the silliest of readers (and those only) it may be wisely recommended.

Our Cousin Veronica; or, Scenes and Adventures over the Blue Ridge. By Mary Elizabeth Wormsley. (New York, Buncie & Brothers; London, Trübner & Co.)—As we have often occasion to speak severely of American novels, we are glad of an opportunity to give praise where praise is due. 'Our Cousin Veronica' is a charming book, written evidently by an educated and highly-cultivated woman. There is much grace and refinement in the story. The pictures of Virginian life are admirable, and the mode in which the question of domestic slavery is treated strikes us as both wise and just. The authoress takes a much broader view of the subject than it is common to find in works of fiction. She has studied the subject, and does not speak as a partizan on either side, but as one who accepts facts and sees the difficulties that beset the question. The character of Veronica, the heroine, is charming in its grace and womanliness. We can cordially recommend this story to any of our readers who wish for a pleasant healthy book.

Darlington: a Tale of Tweedside. (Harrison.)—There are some good sketches of scenery, and some enthusiastic notices of the gentle art of angling in this book; but for the rest, the story is stiff and pedantic,—the incidents are highly unnatural, by way of seeming romantic,—and the characters are like so many wax-work figures of perfection. The hero

is a young nobleman, with beautiful, melancholy eyes, a black moustache, which "curls disdainfully" on occasion, and a sad belief in the general worthlessness of human nature in general, and of female nature in particular. The heroine is a rustic beauty, endowed with aristocratic graces. The country people are like the elegant peasantry in Westall's pictures or—in Dresden china. All which might be forgiven, if the book were entertaining; but, unfortunately, it is not. The Author has not yet come to the full exercise of his powers:—he possesses a faculty which he will use with more success some time hence than he does now. Want of practice is evident in every page; and it is not in public, nor upon the public, that an author should try his "prentice han".

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Poetical Works of Thomas Aird. A New Edition. (Blackwood & Sons.)—So many years have elapsed since 'Othuriel,' Mr. Aird's last long poem, was published, that it is hardly possible to be certain whether in this new edition of Mr. Aird's poetical works there are any new poems or not. We fancy, however, that one or two at the commencement of the volume—also that the strange piece of business entitled 'The Tragic Poem of Wold,'—are here printed for the first time, at all events. In spite of much that is garbled in style, unselected in language, and insolently defying all experience and common sense, we have been attracted to keep Mr. Aird in view, by certain better indications which his writings convey—indications of that cast of thought, and that scope of aspiration which satisfy us that we have followed the course of one who might have been a Poet. There are few intellectual exercises sadder than such pursuit on the part of a bystander: even as in times of restricted productiveness, and appetite increasing with population, it is disheartening to see rich land lying waste—or to mark that only the furze and the brambles and the heather on it have been assiduously cultivated. Such is our feeling with regard to the contents of this volume. The majority of readers will have no patience with its conceits and colloquialisms—with the nonconformity of its writer, apparently ascribable not so much to settled principle as to settled opposition. We have patience still, since Mr. Aird has shut up fine things here and there in this volume, worth digging out;—but we have no longer any hope of any complete and clear work from his hand.

The Mercantile and Maritime Guide. By Graham Wilmore, A.M. and Edwin Beedell. (Glasgow, Mackenzie.)—The compilers of this thick volume redeem their prefatory promise, "to furnish all persons connected with the Mercantile and Maritime interests of this country such matter, arranged in a compendious form, as will inform them of their rights and duties, and enable them to transact their business with accuracy, confidence, and facility." Here is a practical object, plainly described, and it has been fulfilled by bringing together and explaining the law of the subject, arising from the custom of merchants, the decisions of Courts, and legislative enactments, by collecting all the regulations in force concerning shipping and trade, and by presenting the necessary information on matters of fact. The various statutes have not merely been cited, but explained in legal treatises, brief, lucid, and careful. The recent and most important statute, the Merchant Shipping Act, is quoted at large, analyzed, and annotated. Moreover, the pilotage rates and harbour dues are furnished for every port in the United Kingdom, with the rates and charges of the docks and wharves in London, tables of duties and drawbacks, Orders in Council, and regulations of the Board of Trade, besides a minute explanation of commercial methods, rules, and manners in Great Britain. A synopsis of Customs bonds, a list of warehousing ports, and of the principal ports and places of shipment throughout the world,—a concise review of the articles of merchandise chiefly constituting the export and import trade of this country,—and tables of money, measures, weights, and exchanges, of relative values, and

prices, are very much interested at once as have been which is, passed, by The B. Preacher, panied by Retranslat the Inter Mendels Annotato lyrical I Aaron A trations last wor solitary volume Mr. Mo counted are inte Biblical matter labour I is with tally dro the rhy preter. I pages c the bes greatest and se nouns continu didactic denced. T. H. A. E. —Who "old w above wroug 'Eccle signer highly artist. The and C of this combi varied than, ther i Chron Gazet Nation pen c consi its c we v stood ment at on Engl the c that they larg latec Neil coul men year Lon som tele plic The Fra losc the Neil orig

prices, are given in separate departments of this very comprehensive manual. Merchants and others interested in commercial and maritime affairs will at once appreciate the labour and the ability which have been devoted to the compilation of the work, which is, in scope and accuracy, not only unsurpassed, but unrivalled.

The Book of Solomon called Ecclesiastes, or the Preacher, Metrically Paraphrased, and accompanied with an Analysis of the Argument; being a Retranslation of the Original Hebrew, according to the Interpretation of the Rabbinic Commentary of Mendelssohn, the Criticisms of Preston, and other Annotators; the Subject newly arranged, with Analytical Headings to the Sections. By the Rev. Aaron Augustus Morgan, M.A. &c. With Illustrations by George Thomas. (Bosworth.)—The last words on the above long title express the solitary attraction that this luxuriously-printed volume will possess for the generality of readers. Mr. Morgan's metrical 'Ecclesiastes' cannot be counted among sacred poems. To scholars who are interested in the critical examination of the Biblical text, a retranslation will always afford matter for analysis and annotation, provided the labour be done in the fashion of scholars, which is with strictness, and be not, as here, sentimentally dressed up by attempts to add the graces of the rhymester's art to the testimony of the interpreter. More adust, at all events, than Mr. Morgan's, pages could not well be. Didactic verse is, under the best of management, apt to be dreary. The greatest beauty of cadence, poignancy of epithet, and searching propriety in the employment of nouns and verbs will not utterly avail to give it continuous interest. That Mr. Morgan is only a didactic versifier of "the fourth form" will be evidenced in the half-dozen lines which we take, by chance, from the commencement of Section V.—

Thus I concluded it was vain to try
To couple folly with Philosophy,
Since all the wealth whereof a king's possessed
Had been applied to verify the text;
And what succeeding theorist could more
Effect than that which I had done before?

—Who would not prefer the pithy and pathetic "old version" to such commonplace ware as the above? Happily for the volume, Mr. Thomas has wrought better than the versifier; and, though 'Ecclesiastes' offers little suggestion for the designer, he has produced a series of illustrations highly creditable to his thought and skill as an artist.

The British Empire, Historical, Biographical, and Geographical. (Griffin & Co.)—The Editor of this threefold encyclopædia announces it as a combination of "a larger amount of useful and varied information regarding our native country than, it is believed, has ever been brought together in a single volume." It is distributed into a Chronology, a Biographical Dictionary, and a Gazetteer, prefaced by a 'Sketch of the English Nation; whence it is, and what it is,' from the pen of Prof. Creasy. That the volume is one of considerable utility no one will deny who examines its careful and systematic condensations. What we write in objection, therefore, must be understood as suggestive of developments and improvements in a work which we may as well describe, at once, as an excellent manual of reference on English history, biography, and geography. In the chronological departments, the faults are those that are invariable, though there is no reason why they should be inevitable, in chronologies on a large scale. An unintelligible caprice has regulated the admission, or omission, by Mr. Samuel Neill, of names, events, and explanations. We could wish that all the space sacrificed to commentary had been given to detail. Thus, in the year 1212 is recorded an "awful catastrophe at London Bridge; 3,000 lives lost, some by fire, some drowned, and some trampled to death." A telegraphic despatch would have been more explicit as to the cause and nature of this occurrence. Then, in 1347, "Death of William Occam (lit.), a Franciscan, and the reputed conqueror of the philosophy called Realism"; and, in 1349, referring to the institution of the Order of the Garter, Mr. Neill discusses the probability of its traditionary origin, without indicating what that was. Every-

body, he says, is acquainted with it. But "everybody" is "acquainted" with many facts that ought, nevertheless, to be found stated plainly in such an encyclopædia. Half a column of quotation from an unnamed writer is allotted to a specification of the policy of Henry the Seventh; and we are treated to pert disquisitions on the character and acts of a succession of public men. When, however, "popular insurrections" are noted, as in 1549, we look in vain for "the reason why." When the execution of Charles the First is recorded, a parenthetical impertinence follows on "the bloody deed." But it is when he catalogues contemporary events that Mr. Neill is most inclined to wander from the rigid duties of a chronologer. He appends to the circumstances of the Battle on the Alma some couplets of noisy verse, and to those of the Battle of Inkermann a stanza with "Alfred Tennyson" (?) affixed. The date is December 12, 1855,—and this is already an obsolete entry. A serious work ought not to contain such imperfections, irrelevancies, and superfluities. In other respects, 'The British Empire' is a very meritorious compilation.

Paper, Pens and Ink, with their Antecedents: being a brief Sketch of the principal Writing Materials used in all Ages, concluding with a Chapter on How and When to Begin to Write. (Nisbet.)—Paper was at one time one of the three ingredients in the receipt for making a nobleman. Nobility, it was said, was but badly off when a noble was created by means of paper, ink and a splash of wax. As for ink, some French essayists have shown that it differed from blood in this respect:—barbarism, it was said, takes refuge in the extreme classes; quarrels between kings and nobles or between numbers of the lower orders cause the shedding of blood, but between the middle classes they lead only to an angry spilling of ink. De Theiss has alluded to the peculiar power of the pen—an instrument, by the way, which is extremely difficult of handling—in his remark, that the poorest language becomes the richest in the world under the pen of a man of true genius. Of this powerful "triumph" the author of this little manual discourses briefly, but amusingly and instructively. We rejoice to find him asserting that the printing press was first made really valuable—moveable types being then first introduced by John Gutenberg in Mentz—in the year 1450. It is good that this fact should be repeated, inasmuch as an attempt has been recently made to give all the merit to Costar, the Hollander, and otherwise to inflict undeserved wrong on the soldier-scholar of Mentz. Costar is with regard to Gutenberg what (in the matter of steam) the Marquis of Worcester, or any other person in possession of a good idea touching "boilers," was with reference to the individual who first made a piston to move, an engine to run, or a ship to advance in spite of wind and tide. Printing would have been of small value with only Costar's "blocks." The idea of the inventor went no further; but out of it there grew up in the brain of the Rhinelander another which he fully realized by the invention of moveable type. Thenceforth words became for the first time "winged words," and the world, thrones, and society generally revolutionized. Paper, pens and ink are the feeders of the press, and of these, their histories, uses and abuses, the author gives us many gossiping details. That we have not improved in the manufacture of all three is shown by the fact that we cannot or do not produce such admirable inks as our Saxon ancestors did. However this may be, the author of the little book before us has used his own to very good purpose in furnishing the narrative, which we leave with a parting word of commendation.

Our list of printed sermons is considerable,—the most important being *Five Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge*, by Dr. Perry, Bishop of Melbourne,—*Words for the Heart and Life*, a series of Nonconformist discourses, by the Rev. A. J. Morris,—*fourteen Sermons* by the Rev. J. Copner, of Hartland, North Devon,—and *Five Sermons on the Inspiration of Holy Scripture*, preached before the University of Cambridge by the Rev. Lord Alfred Hervey.—Mr. Dominick M'Ausland has published a set of *Sermons in Stone; or, Scripture confirmed by Geology*, the argu-

ments of which are not very original or conclusive.—*The Doctrine of the Atonement*, which has recently divided Oxford, is discussed in *A Sermon preached before the University*, by Dr. Charles A. Heurtley, who has also printed a previous lecture, on *The Lord's Day; the Blessings consequent upon its Due Observance*.—The question here raised is treated from various points of view in *A Few Answers to the Arguments put forward by the Speakers in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, in Defence of the Sabbath*,—*A Holiday or a Holy-Day, which?* by T. S. Horton,—*A Word to the Sabbatarians*, by "A Free-Church Man," who writes in feeble but noisy verse,—and in *Three Letters to a Friend on the Sunday Question*, by N. M. P., who appends a supposititious speech, ridiculously addressed to "a House of Honourable Atheists."—*Theology for the People*, by E. D. Pentney O'Kelly,—*A Sermon*, by a Layman,—*Missionary Work; who is to do it?* by the Rev. J. Pakenham Walsh,—*The Wisdom of God in the Salvation of Man*, by the Rev. John G. Manly,—and *The Jews*, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, are miscellaneous essays, which it is only necessary to mention.—*More Bishops, why we want them*, enters upon matters which are also touched by Lord Blandford in *A Letter to Sir George Grey on Legislation for the Church of England*.—Miss Caroline Catherine Lucas, in *The Church of England not descended from the Church of Rome*, travels far into historical space,—while an anonymous enthusiast, in *The Key of David*, and the *Symbolical Chronometer*, soars through past and coming ages, and traces, with elaborate mysticism, the intention of all the types and figures of the ancient Scripture.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Cretins and Cretinism: a Prize Thesis. By George S. Blackie, M.D. (Edinburgh, Mac-lachlan & Stewart.)—No one can have travelled through Switzerland in search of health without being impressed with the fact that, however desirable for change the valleys of the Alps are, many of them are anything but conducive to the sanitary condition of the population. It is here that we find that most painful of all human disorders, cretinism; reducing the frame to a mere irregular mass of flesh and bones, whilst the intellect entirely deserts so degraded a habitation. The causes of this fearful calamity have been a source of speculation to observant medical men for upwards of two centuries, whilst recently, through the exertions of Dr. Guggenbühl, efforts have been made to arrest the progress of this terrible condition of the human system, and alleviate in some measure the degradation it inflicts on its victims. Whatever may be the true causes of cretinism, they seem not to be confined to the Alps, and recent inquiries have led to the conclusion that many of the secluded village populations of Great Britain and France exhibit a tendency to develop this sad malady. Under these circumstances, everything that can contribute to throw light on the causes of or cure for this disease must be acceptable to the medical man and the philanthropist. Dr. Blackie seems to have had his attention drawn to this disease by visiting Switzerland, and he has given the result of his reading and thought in this Thesis, which is admirably written, and contains a very interesting account of cretinism as it exists at the present day on the continent of Europe. He is an advocate of the theory that waters containing lime, or the salts of lime, are the sources of the disease. Just now such a theory has more importance than its value in relation to gotte and cretinism; for should it be clearly proved that such diseases are brought in by the presence or absence of certain constituents in the water daily drunk, it would open up an inquiry into the relation severally of the constituents of water to the diseases and health of the community.

Obscure Nervous Diseases, popularly explained. By J. L. Levinson. (Wilson.)—The obscure nervous affections referred to in the title of this book are chiefly those referable to irritation from decayed teeth. This is really an important subject, and demands more attention than it has hitherto received. Mr. Levinson has evidently not been educated for the medical profession, and

we must therefore excuse a somewhat superficial treatment of the subject. His little book will not, however, be found useless in the hands of those who practise dental surgery and have not had the benefit of a training in the dissecting-room and class-room in the physiology of the nervous system.

Practical Observations on Health and Long Life. By E. Epps. (Piper.)—We notice this book simply to warn our readers against it. The author is a homeopathist, and the work is a good specimen of homeopathic cant, which is rendered more offensive by being combined with a large amount of religious cant.

The Climate of the Island of Madeira. By J. M. Bloxam. (Richards.)—This is a controversial pamphlet on the climate of Madeira, which will be found of interest to those who are contemplating a visit to that island for the benefit of their health.

Madiera. By Karl Mittermaier. (Heidelberg, Mohr; London, Trübner & Co.)—A short German treatise, by a physician of Heidelberg, on the merits of an island well known in connexion with the subject of pulmonary disease. His opinion, formed during a residence on the spot, is to the effect, that, although some day or other a better climate than any hitherto known may be discovered, Madeira is in the meanwhile fully worthy of the favourable consideration of the faculty.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adams's Humming Birds, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
 Adams's Bee-Birds, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
 Aesop's Fables, by James, illust. new edit. cr. 5s. 6d. swd.
 Alton's St. Paul and his Localities, cr. 5s. 12s. cl.
 Anderson's Modern Geography, fr. 5s. 12s. cl.
 Bath's Tradesman's Profit Calculator, cr. 5s. 2s. cl. swd.
 Beaumont's (Rev. Jos.) Life, by his Son, 8vo. 8s. 6d. cl.
 Bolton's Fragments of the Great Diamond, fr. 5s. 2s. cl.
 Border Lands of Spain and Portugal, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
 Cayley's Bridge Roads of Spain, 2nd edit. illust. cr. 5s. 5s. cl.
 Chapman's Varicose Veins, post 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Christian Faith and the Atonement, 8vo. 12s. cl.
 Copeman's Records of Obstetric Consultation and Practice, 8s. cl.
 Costello's Lay of the Stork, fr. 4to. 7s. 6d. cl.
 Dawn and Day, cr. 5s. 2s. cl.
 Eastern Hospitals and English Nurses, 3 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl.
 Excelsior Library, "Heed's Lectures on English History," 3s. cl.
 Fairbairn's Prophecy and its Distinctive Nature, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
 Ferry's Yeagond Life in Mexico, 2nd edit. fr. 5s. 5s. cl.
 Hoper's Golden A.B.C., etched from the German, oblong, 4s. cl.
 Kingston's History and Sacred Obligation of the Sabbath, 2s. 6d.
 Letters to a Child, 2nd thousand, illustrated, 8mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Milligan's Original Poems, with Translations, fr. 5s. 10s. 6d. cl.
 Morris's Nearest to Christ, 18mo. 1s. cl.
 Naturalist (The), Vol. 5, royal 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
 Newton's (Adelaide Le) Memoir, by Baillie, 3rd edit. fr. 5s. 5s. cl.
 Oswell's At Home and Abroad, cr. 5s. 7s. 6d. cl.
 Oxenden's Pathway of Safety, fr. 5s. 5s. 6d. cl.
 Oxford Essays, contributed by Members of University, 1856, 7s. 6d.
 Parlor Library, "Cooper's Jack Tier," fr. 5s. 1s. 6d. bds.
 Read and Reflect, imp. 32mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Run and Head Lab. "Bridley's Modern Accomplishments," 2s. bds.
 Select Library of Fiction, "Melincourt," fr. 5s. 2s. bds.
 Shaw's Medical Remembrancer, by Hutchingson, 4th edit. 2s. 6d.
 Sumner's Anglo-Saxon Church History, 4th edit. cr. 5s. 7s. 6d. cl.
 Soldier's Home, by Aunt Lizzie, 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 St. John's Ring and the Veil, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
 Tasso and Leonora, by the Author of "Mary Powell," 7s. 6d. cl.
 Taylor's Improvements, Accurate and Practical, 17th edit. folio, 7s. 6d.
 Vetch's Memoirs of the Court of Austria, by Demmler, 3 vols. 21s.
 Virgil, Georgics, of with Notes by Sheridan, cr. 5s. 7s. 6d. cl.
 Wheaton's Elements of International Law, 6th edit. 31s. 6d. cl.
 White's Practical System of Mental Arithmetic, 4th edit. 3s. 6d.
 Wordsworth's Babylon of the Apocalypse, 3rd edit. fr. 5s. 3s. cl.

THE ABBÉ HAMILTON'S DISCOVERIES.

Charges Street, April 7.

Mr. Bonomi, in a late number of your journal, refers to a passage in Mr. Burton's "Pilgrimage &c.," which speaks of a discovery by Mr. Hamilton of a sculptured figure in the neighbourhood of Mecca. As Mr. Bonomi attaches much interest to the circumstance, I forward you an extract on the subject from the manuscript of Mr. Hamilton, who visited the country on the borders of the Red Sea subsequently to Mr. Burton. It is possible that Mr. Hamilton speaks of this figure in other parts of his manuscript, but I cannot lay my hand upon any such passage at the present moment.—

"Leaving at seven, we rode through a country the most beautiful, but said to be the least wholesome, in the neighbourhood of Tayf, till we reached another small village perched upon rocks. Passing below this, we entered upon a tract of sand covered with shrubs and thorny trees, among which rose scattered hillocks, which seemed built up with large blocks of granite. By ten o'clock we had reached the ridge from which these blocks appear to have been rolled; the steep descent brought us to the foot of a lower hill, which we then climbed, to descend again by a longer but more easy road through a valley, whose sides were covered with wild salvia, and other sweet-smelling shrubs, and shaded with trees, among which a red-

flowering mimosa, the nebek and the *Asclepias procera* were conspicuous.

"On more than one of the dark brown blocks of granite which we passed to the right, I saw Arabic inscriptions scratched on the sunburnt surface of the stone; but their character was of too recent an epoch to make them worth the trouble of deciphering.

"Further on to the left, in a smooth rock, is seen the outline of a seated figure in Egyptian style, with something like a perpendicular line of inscription in front of it. At first sight I did not think it ancient, rashly judging from the fact that it was scratched not sculptured in the granite, which seemed to me to forbid the idea of ascribing it to a Pharaonic artist; a certain roundness, also, of the forms, which I do not remember in the Egyptian sculptures of high antiquity preserved at Turin or London, led me to suspect that it was the handiwork of the Frank *attachés* to Mehemet Ali's army, bent on mystifying future travellers. But, when I afterwards saw the rock inscriptions at Assouan and Philæ, which are not more deeply sculptured than this, and when I had learnt by experience how difficult it is to make such an impression as this on granite, no doubt remained in my mind that this was no work of idlers, but a genuine record of Egyptian conquest. In the Beit el Wely at Kalabshah, a seated figure of Rhames II., remarkably resembling this one in style, is sculptured on the walls, and Wilkinson tells us that the inscription commemorates the conquest of the Shorri, whom he conjectures to be an Arabian tribe. If he be correct, and this monument be one of those commemorations of the victories of Sesostris, as seems highly probable, the fortified city, to which the vanquished Shorri are seen flying in the sculptures of Kalabshah, is no other than Mecca, which, under the name of Macoraba, existed in very early times, and was then a place of strength. The rock is broken away in the part facing the figure; but the inscription, though indistinct, seemed to be composed of six round and square characters in perpendicular line, not unlike some forms of Hebrew letters. I saw nothing like a cartouche, but such may exist on the fallen blocks of granite which I was unable to examine, as I had lingered behind the caravan, and my dromedary was so restless that I dared not dismount, and leave him to his own devices. Granting the Pharaonic epoch of this monument, it might be a curious speculation for the geologist to inquire how many thousand years it has required to blacken the surface of these rocks, on which the scratchings of the chisel, made more than three thousand years ago, still look fresh as if the work of yesterday."

Should I find any other remarks on this subject in Mr. Hamilton's notes, I will gladly communicate them to your Correspondent. Mr. Murray is on the point of publishing Mr. Hamilton's Travels in North Africa; and I hope that, afterwards, the very interesting notes, from which the above extract is taken, will be presented to the public.

I am, &c. W. O. MARKHAM.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Extraordinary Discovery at Cumæ.

Naples, March 22.

At the commencement of our artistic season I informed you that the excavations at Cumæ had been resumed. Since then a great number of tombs has been opened, and a variety of objects discovered, which, if not of high antiquarian value, possess much interest, and would add greatly to the value of any transalpine museum. Some articles, however, of importance have been brought to light,—one of which I mentioned to you; and now another has been discovered, which cannot fail to awaken a very lively sensation—a *Cumean lady's toilette exposed*. It sounds as modern and as easy as the arrival of the book of Paris Fashions in Naples. Yet such an object has been discovered,—and, what is more, I have seen it, and handled it, where it now lies, in the palace of H.R.H. the Count of Syracuse. It was found, says Signor Fiorelli, in the tomb of a Roman family. In archaeological language it would be called a "nar-

thekion," or a box of wood and ivory, containing the *mundus muliebris* of a Roman lady, with various objects belonging to her. When first brought to light the wood was found to be reduced to powder, so that the ornaments of ivory, the bronze book with its key, and all those objects which were inclosed therein, were dismantled and mingled together; and the greatest care was requisite to guard against their being destroyed. H.R.H. gave orders for the restoration of this precious monument, which has been admirably executed under the direction of Signor Fiorelli. The objects which were found in the case were, a mirror of bronze, with its *theca* (that is, its case) covered with leather, and furnished with small bronze handles; two fibule of gold, elegantly worked in filagree, together with a gold ring; there were also a small box made of bone, in which was kept the vermilion with which the Roman ladies were accustomed to tinge their cheeks; two hair-pins of bone; an ivory comb, a bone spindle, and other small objects also of bone, and of uncertain use. Of late we have not met with anything which brings the past so closely and so familiarly before our eyes: the Lady has just disrobed, she has laid aside her jewelry, and has retired to repose.—I must, however, state, that a Roman lady's dressing-case is not altogether new to archaeology. One was found in Rome in 1724, and was described, by Visconti, in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, 2^{me} ann. vol. i. p. 357. Brettiger also spoke of one in the first scene of his 'Sabine,' on the toilette of a Roman Lady, a work of much merit, written in German, and translated into French in 1813. The Count of Syracuse, however, is the only person who has had the gratification in later times of discovering such an archaeological prize. The basorelievi on the front of the box represent four caryatides; two of which—those in the centre—sustain the cornice with both hands, whilst the two extreme figures have one hand only uplifted, which is that which corresponds to the exterior angle. The two figures on the left are female figures, whilst the two figures on the right are cupids; indivisible figures of the toilette of a sex whose influence is of all time and universal. In the middle is an ivory ornament, with a bronze key. The lid is also ornamented with ivory figures, and in the centre is a bronze key.

After having collected all these various fragments, Signor Fiorelli adapted each to its proper place on an exterior of new wood, which he took care should be of the same colour as that of the boxes painted on the walls of Pompeii. This is a dark yellow, but has no admixture either of oil, or glue, or gum, and effects no change on the surface of the wood,—all the fibres of which are visible. In order that a restoration so difficult and important should be as perfect as possible, Signor Giuseppe Abbate was employed to paint it. This gentleman is known by his beautiful imitations of the Pompeii walls in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The interesting monument which I have described, is in the palace of H.R.H. the Count of Syracuse,—at once a record and reward of his archaeological taste and devotion. H.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A contemporary, who boasts of being the spokesman of Mr. Macaulay, attempts to make the Penn Controversy a personal question instead of a question of facts. He asserts that Mr. Dixon has garbled authorities and misquoted texts. Now, if this were true, it would not affect the point really at issue between Mr. Dixon and Mr. Macaulay—it would not convert George Penn into William Penn—the founder of Pennsylvania into the pardon broker at Taunton. But the assertion that Mr. Dixon has "perverted facts" is dared on evidence the most flimsy, and in a manner the most dishonest. Mr. Dixon is made to say Gerard Croese never was in England, and is described as "a gross misstatement." Now, Mr. Dixon says no such thing. We have before us the reprints of his 'Penn' of 1852 and 1856, and in neither of these editions can any such statement be found. By a slip of the pen the error occurred in *one place* in the first edition; we infer

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that it was a slip of the pen from the fact that Croese's being in England was mentioned elsewhere in the volume. But the slip, as every one conversant with the matter knows, was of no moment whatever. No question turns on the fact of Croese being, or not being, in England; the question raised is, the value of his authority as a chronicler of contemporary history. On this point the testimony of Sewall, which Mr. Dixon has printed, is conclusive.

Mr. J. Winter Jones, we are glad to announce, has received the appointment of Keeper of Printed Books to the British Museum—a selection in every way satisfactory to letters and to the public.

Some earnest friends of the Horticultural Society are trying to prevent the giving up of their beautiful gardens and the entire cessation of the charming flower-shows at Chiswick. To retain these gardens, it is necessary to raise a special fund of 5,000*l*. But, considering that these are the only horticultural gardens in England, and the advantages which science and social economy have derived from them, it is believed that such a sum may easily be raised. A good beginning has been made. A first list of subscriptions is now before us, showing a fair amount of promise. It is headed by the Dukes of Devonshire and Northumberland, each with a subscription of 100*l*. Many names of noblemen and gentlemen follow these; and, in the interest of useful experiments and agreeable associations, we trust that success will crown the efforts of the members.

We understand that Mr. Montgomery Martin is daily occupied at Apsley House, looking over and arranging the late Duke of Wellington's papers, preparatory to writing the memoirs of the Duke.

A remonstrance, dated from the Champs Elysées, and signed Alain René Le Sage, has reached us. It is written in very gracious French, but in rather riotous terms. The object of the writer is to protest against the travestie of a work called 'L'Histoire de Gil Blas de Santillane,' by one Tobias Smollett—a wretched English translator, for whom he entertains a marked contempt. In proof of the ignorance and imbecility of the said Tobias Smollett, our Correspondent cites the following blunders from a long list which he threatens to produce in good time:—

CHAP. I. Blas de Santillane, mon père, après avoir longtemps porté les armes pour le service de la monarchie espagnole, se retira dans la ville où il avait pris naissance. Il y épousa une petite bourgeoise, qui n'était plus dans sa première jeunesse, et je vins au monde de dix mois après leur mariage.

—"Is not this," cries our Correspondent, "an abominable travestie? In the original there is no question of *poulette*—what you call *chicken*." He then proceeds:—

CHAP. 2. Me voilà donc hors d'Oviédo, sur le chemin de Pennafor, au milieu de la campagne, maître de mes actions, &c.

CHAP. 3. Je ne me trouvais pas seul avec le muletier. Il y avait deux enfants de famille de Pennafor, un petit chanteur de Mondonédo, qui courait le pays, et un jeune bourgeois d'Astorga, qui s'en retournaient chez lui avec une jeune personne qui venait d'épouser à Verco.

CHAP. 4. Je connus alors avec quelle sorte de gens j'étais, et l'on doit bien juger que cette connaissance m'ôtâ ma première crainte. Une frayeur plus grande et plus juste vint s'emparer de mes sens.

—Alain René Le Sage says he will rest his case on a reference to any dictionary. In conclusion, he begs the English reader to purchase the original edition of *Gil Blas de Santillane*, or to suspend his judgment of that delightful romance until the courtesy extended to the first translator shall have encouraged a second translator to approach the task.

Sir Henry Rawlinson writes in explanation of some points which were too briefly touched in our last week's account of the Assyrian Antiquities recently secured for the public:—

"The Albany, April 6.
"My attention having been drawn to the little notice taken of the services of Mr. Hurmuzd Rassam, in the article on 'Assyrian Antiquities,' which appeared in last week's *Athenæum*, I hasten to supply the omission. Of Mr. Rassam's employment under Mr. Layard during the early excavations at Nimrud and Koyunjik, I need say nothing; as the most honourable mention is made of his services throughout Mr. Layard's delightful volumes. I was first brought into connexion with him at the end of 1852, when he was commissioned by the Trustees of the British Museum to proceed to Mosul, and placed himself at my disposal for the purpose of taking charge of the excavations which, during the preceding year, had been conducted, either under my personal superintendence or under that of Mr. Christian Rassam and Mr. Hodder. From this time up to May 1854, I was in constant communication with Mr. Hurmuzd Rassam, and I am bound to say that not only did he give during that period the most unremitting proofs of his zeal, activity, and intelligence, but that to him also belongs almost exclusively the credit of the discovery of the Northern Palace at Koyunjik, from which were excavated the beautiful collection of marbles recently received at the Museum,—for, discouraged by the ill success which attended all our experimental work at Koyunjik during the year 1853, I, on more occasions than one, recommended a complete abandonment of that locality, and the transfer of the trenches to some other ruins, and it was merely owing to Mr. Rassam's tenacity of purpose that the recommendation was not acted on. It is true, that on Mr. Rassam's return from *Shirât*, in November 1853, I suggested that a trial should be given to the northern quarter of Koyunjik, before the trenches were finally closed; but if my previous advice had been followed, the trenches would have been already closed, and the trial could not have been made. I thus willingly concede to Mr. Rassam the merit of the discovery of the Palace and of the subsequent excavation of the marbles, and I take no further credit for the collection now received at the Museum than as having acted in the general superintendence of the works, as having selected the particular slabs described in last week's *Athenæum*, transported them from Baghdad to Basorah, and made the various arrangements connected with their subsequent conveyance to England.—I am, &c. H. RAWLINSON."

—On the same subject Mr. Loftus writes:—

"Norwood, April 6.
"Allow me to correct the statement that the list of Assyrian sculptures, enumerated in the *Athenæum* of the 5th inst., was drawn up by me as a memorandum of the supplementary collection which is now on its way to England in the French vessel the *Manuel*. It is merely a list of the bas-reliefs discovered *in situ* with the funds of the Assyrian Excavation Society at the time when, by an arrangement made in England, the works of the Society ceased to be under separate management from those of the British Museum. As such, this list was published in the report of the Society dated Feb. 20, 1855, which I beg to inclose. Your article of the 5th is therefore also incorrect in stating that the Assyrian Excavation Fund was dissolved in the summer of 1854. A selection from the list quoted certainly forms the largest and most important part of the Supplementary Collection. There are, however, in addition to these, twenty cases containing objects of great interest and variety. Among them may be mentioned the celebrated inscriptions of Sennacherib (Mr. Layard's discovery), which gave an account of the expedition of that monarch against Hezekiah, and some very remarkable sculptured slabs. To the subscribers of the Assyrian Excavation Fund the nation is indebted for the discovery and exhumation of a series of bas-reliefs which, from their artistic conception, bold relief and delicacy of finish—are to be regarded as the *chef-d'œuvre* of Assyrian art.—I am, &c. WY. KENNET LOFTUS."

A poor man, whose name there is no occasion to make more public than it is, but who is an Inspector of Schools, had the luck, as many have had before him, to find out that the moon does not revolve on her axis, and that this is the reason why she always turns one face to the earth. He had the luck, we say, to see this,—to see that it is and must be, and ought to be,—but he had the ill luck to send his discovery to the *Times*; and his letter had the ill luck to arrive at a moment when the Editor was in a facile mood. From the shoal of answers which poured in within a few hours, the same editor selected six or seven, which, though they demolished the inspector, one and all treated his discovery as a new thing. As if the little want of geometrical ideas on the subject of motion, which the inspector exhibited, had not been the source of a mistake similar to the inspector's ever since the moon has been seen through a telescope. Rotatory motion is a curious thing. When a wheel revolves, we all know that the whole revolves about the centre; but how many of our readers know that every point in the wheel revolves about every other point? We do not mean that there is a separate agent of revolution in every point of the wheel. We mean that the line which joins any two points of the wheel changes direction as the wheel revolves—and change of direction in any line is revolution of each end about the other, and of every point in the line about all the rest. So that every motion of revolution about a fixed axis is an infinite number of motions of revolution about axes which themselves revolve. If the moon were rigidly connected with the earth, the same agent which turned the moon round the earth would also turn her round her axis, so as to keep her facing the earth. Anything else would show that the connexion was not rigid. But, as the moon is free of the earth, the mere fact of her always turning the same face is proof of an independent rotation on her axis. The inspector ends by stating, that what he takes for an error—the notion of the moon's rotation—is not only prevalent and unaccountable, but interferes with some very interesting and ingenious theories. No doubt of it: every well-ascertained fact interferes with some ingenious theory. What are facts for, but to knock such things to pieces? But let the theorist not despair; for what is not true in one way may be true in another. Thus, the fact that butter is made from milk interferes altogether with the children's theory, that it comes direct from the buttercups. But the cow eats the buttercups, and so they help to make butter after all.

Béranger is taking revenge for the slights put on his literary brethren, and on literature itself, by the present rulers of France. His sarcasms, it is true, are not printed in France; but they circulate in copies by thousands and thousands, and are chanted in *cafés* and workshops, in spite of the police. Here is the old singer's epigram on the Imperial Prince:—

Il est Hollandais par son père,
Il est Ecossais par sa grand' mère,
Il est Anglais par alliance,
Il est Espagnol par naissance.
Quelle malheureuse chance,
Qu'il ne manque à l'enfant de France,
Que d'être tant soit peu Français!

—French composers, who have lost their living by the system of suppression, are finding, we are told, a new resource in copying these Béranger-verse and other clandestine productions of the same class.

The Geographical Society at Paris, in its first annual meeting for 1856 (which took place on the 5th inst.), has awarded its prize for the most important discovery during the last year to Dr. Heinrich Barth. The next prize, of a golden medal, was adjudged to Mr. G. Squier, of the United States, for his Central American researches. A great deal of interest was created by the reading of a letter from M. de Bonpland to one of the members. The Nestor of French travellers and naturalists announces in it his intention to return to Paris and to his old lodgings in the Rue du Mont Thabor,—only, however, in order to deliver to the Museum his collections and manuscripts, and then to return for ever to his plantation in Uruguay. M. de Bonpland is now eighty-three years of age.

Lord Clarendon was present at the sitting of the French Institute for the reception of M. de Broglie, and heard one of the most powerful and one of the most curious speeches ever delivered in that assembly. M. de Broglie, as the fashion is, pronounced a speech on his predecessor, M. de St. Aulaire; and as the latter, in his writings, had described the times of the Fronde, M. de Broglie introduced a sketch of Mazarin, which every one received as a sketch of Louis Napoleon. He described him as "a man already in possession of power, who pursues one sole object, his own personal interest, and who has before him nothing but a fatigued nation, eager for repose, and disgusted with illusions, honest men disarmed and discouraged, adversaries jealous of one another, soured by reciprocal animosities, when he himself resolved to shrink from nothing to get the better of them." In a later part of his harangue, M. de Broglie still more clearly and minutely described the present Emperor. Describing the obstacles against which Mazarin had to contend, and the reasons of his ultimate success, M. de Broglie said:—"Because he had but one object—to keep power, and but one councillor—himself; because, indifferent to means, a stranger to scruples, he determined to carry his point at any cost; because neither time (for he knew how to wait), nor money (for he supplied himself from the public treasury), nor protestations, nor promises, were obstacles in his path; because he could dissimulate, be patient, and watch for the favourable moment; he, a foreigner, without other support than the great name of his predecessor, without having (up to that time, at least,) done anything to give any *clat* to his own, definitively conquered all the most illustrious men of his time." M. Guizot, in his imaginary portraits of Richard Cromwell, Monk, and Washington,—all of which belong to the literature of interpretation,—and in which nothing is clear without a key,—has said nothing so pointed or sweeping in the way of condemnation. The ministerial papers are furious. Hints are thrown out of suppressing the Institute altogether; and its best friends would scarcely feel surprised to read its death-warrant in the *Moniteur*.

We hear from Warsaw that an old contributor to our columns—the Polish poet Cajetan Kozmian—died on the 7th of March, at his country-seat near Lublin. Like our Rogers, he outlived many generations of poets, and died at a very advanced age. His Odes are considered the finest lyrics in the Polish language. He translated Horace, the *Bucolics* of Virgil, and several other classical authors. His chief poem is 'The Georgics of Poland.' He also wrote biographies,—those of Kosciuszko, General Dombrowski, Mokronowski, and Prince Czartoryski. His last work, which has not been published, is an epic poem, entitled 'Czarniecki,' and its theme is the exploits of that great general who saved Poland in the seventeenth century from the Cossacks, Muscovites, and Swedes leagued against her existence. Kozmian wrote the story of his own life, which, considering the position he occupied, can scarcely fail to be interesting. As chief of the Classic school, he was, at one period of his life, exposed to bitter attacks on the part of the so-called Romanticists, who fought in the rising shadow of Mickiewicz. It is a curious circumstance, that both these poets should have died within a few months of each other. But all animosity had long ceased between them; and two years ago, Mickiewicz, with the true spirit of a great man, whilst taking leave in Paris of a departing relative of his former antagonist, said:—"We are both approaching our end: tell old Kozmian that old Mickiewicz has the highest esteem and veneration for him."

Mr. Hawthorne, the American novelist, to whose deep and original genius it was our pleasant duty first to direct the attention of English readers, was a guest at the Mansion House the other night, and was most cordially received. The author of 'The Scarlet Letter' is famous for his power of silence: it is said he spoke only once during his passage to Europe: and his reserve and taciturnity have been whimsically suggested in one of his own stories. But he spoke to the point, and made a good im-

pression at the Lord Mayor's table. His few words had the ring of true metal. He said:—"In regard to the kind feeling they had expressed towards him in reference to his literary productions, he could only say, that if he could pay but one farthing of the great debt that America owed to the intellect of England, he should be much more satisfied with himself than he had ever yet felt. In regard to the sentiment entertained respecting his country, he should say, that it was now some time since he left his native land, and it must be greatly changed in its pervading sentiments if it was not ready to respond, as it ever had done, to every friendly demonstration regarding England. He believed there was never yet a kind word spoken, or a kind action performed, by an Englishman towards an American, that the American was not ready to respond, by an action or a word at least as kind, if not more so. He believed there was never yet a moment when America was not ready to extend her hand to meet the hand of England out-stretched in earnestness and good faith. It would be strange indeed if it were not so, for Providence had connected the two countries by indissoluble ties. Even the rich old soil of England—the birth-place of his fathers—might be said to be still inherited by the Americans, and their own expanding territory belonged to England in that sense. If America made additions to her territory on her Indian frontiers, and changed barren land to gold, that gold came by shiploads to these shores; and if he could put any faith in what he had heard of the kind feeling which he everywhere heard Englishmen express towards America and towards himself, as being an American—and he did put perfect faith in them, for he knew full well that the true heart of an Englishman did not feel what the true tongue did not dare to say—then he was indeed assured that the friendly relations between the two countries could never be broken."—True words these, and truly spoken, by one of the best men ever sent from America to England.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—THE GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. GEORGE NICOLL, Secretary.

FENTON'S CRIMEAN PHOTOGRAPHS.—THE EXHIBITION of 320 PHOTOGRAPHS, taken in the Crimea by Mr. ROGER FENTON, to which is added the Collection taken by Mr. ROBERTS after the Fall of Sebastopol, is OPEN DAILY, at the Rooms, No. 102, Piccadilly, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.

THE CRIMEAN EXHIBITION.—Authentic Sketches, Drawings, and Pictures, executed in the Crimea, including Mr. Arnold's Grand Pictures of the Battles of Balaklava and Inkermann, Drawings by O. W. Brierley, representing the Movements of the Fleet in the Black Sea, executed on the spot, and the whole of the Sketches by Mr. William Simpson, composing the celebrated work (published under the Patronage of Her Majesty), 'The Seat of War: Colnaghi's Authentic Series.'—Extract from the Votes of the House of Commons, 18th day of March, 1856:—"Lord Eldon: Simpson's Drawings, Crimes.—To call attention, with a view to their purchase for the nation."—NOW OPEN, from 10 till dusk, at the French Exhibition Gallery, 121, Pall Mall.—Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 3.—J. P. Collier, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Tymms exhibited a Nocturnal made by Alexis Schniepp, of Vienna.—Mr. Alexander, of Broadstairs, Kent, exhibited a sketch of some ancient pieces of cannon found in a mass of concreted gravel by fishermen off the North Foreland.—The Rev. Mr. R. Hawker exhibited drawings of fonts and piscinæ at Morwenston and Bodmin.—Mr. Evans communicated an account and exhibited a cast of a seal of the Fraternity of St. Clement, of the middle of the fifteenth century, recently found in a garden at Berkhamstead.—Mr. George Pryce communicated an account of some curious drawings in outline of subjects from the New Testament, on the walls of the Monastery of St. Augustine, at Bristol, which he accompanied by tracings of the actual size of the originals. Mr. Pryce considered from the costume of some of the figures that the drawings had been executed during the short reign of Queen Mary, when the old religion had been for a time revived in the kingdom.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—April 9.—Rev. T. Hugo in the chair.—Mr. Vaux read a report to the Society, 'On the New Assyrian

Sculptures which had just arrived at the British Museum,' in which he pointed out that the country was indebted for these, the most perfect specimens of Assyrian Art which have yet reached England, to the labour and zeal of Mr. Hurmuzd Rassam, Mr. Layard's active native friend. On Mr. Layard's return to England in 1851, Mr. Rassam, who had been with him in all his former researches, was requested to continue those which Mr. Layard had not had time to complete. The sculptures just arrived, which for the most part belong to Ashur-bani-pal, the last king but one of Nineveh, are the result of his excavations. The most important continued series among them are the slabs containing a representation of the royal lion hunt. Nothing can be more accurate than the rendering of this subject. Besides these, there is an invaluable statue of Nebo, bearing an inscription, which Sir H. Rawlinson has determined to contain the names of Semiramis and her husband, Pul,—a relief, exhibiting the portrait of Tiglath Pileser,—and an obelisk, with a representation of the father of Pul.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—April 4.—O. Morgan, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. Impey communicated some notes 'On Antiquities found in Dunster Court, Throgmorton Street.'—Mr. George Scharf, jun., gave an account of the painted glass in Fairford Church, Gloucestershire. After investigating the traditions connected with the church, he spoke of the disappointment he felt in the glass upon first inspection, as far as design and execution are concerned. The great west window, devoted exclusively to a representation of the Last Judgment, was notwithstanding worth an express visit, if only on account of the exquisite beauty of its colour and arrangement. In all particulars Mr. Scharf perfectly agreed with the observations relating to Fairford contained in Mr. Winston's 'Hints on Glass Painting.' He mentioned that, at the desire of the congregation, a colossal figure of St. Christopher was recently *scraped off* from the north wall facing the south porch. The church has been judiciously repaired by Mr. Loughborough Pearson.—Mr. J. M. Kemble read a deeply interesting paper 'On a particular class of Funeral Urns, made in the form of Dwellings.' The illustrations were taken from Aschensleben, Halberstadt, Bornholm, Mecklenburg, Vulci, Albano, and the representation of certain huts on the Antonine Column at Rome.—Mr. C. Winston described some very beautiful and scarcely known glass in North Moreton Church, Berks, near Wallingford, of the commencement of the reign of Edward the Second. The arrangement of the subjects was somewhat peculiar. The chief compartments were devoted to incidents from the lives of St. Peter, Our Lord, the Virgin, and St. Stephen. An elaborate restoration of it was exhibited in full colours.—Mr. M. Bloxham exhibited a Macedonian helmet that had been found in the Tigris.—Five rapiers were sent for inspection by Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith, and Mr. Westwood contributed a glazed vessel of a peculiar form, which he illustrated by a copy from a similar vessel in the Saxon MS. of Prudentius, in the British Museum.—A discussion followed upon the varieties of glazes, and how far the process was known to the ancient Romans.

ZOOLOGICAL.—April 8.—Dr. J. E. Gray in the chair.—Prof. Owen read a paper 'On a New Species of Dinornis.' Mr. W. Mantell having provisionally deposited the large collection of fossil bones, with which he has returned from New Zealand, in the British Museum, the Keeper of the Mineralogy had requested Prof. Owen to determine the bones and classify them according to their species, in the course of which work the Professor had found the remains of a species of large wingless bird, hitherto undescribed and unknown to science. Of this species, which on account of its extraordinary proportions, he proposed to call *Dinornis elephantopus*, or the elephant-footed dinornis, Prof. Owen had recombined one entire limb, including the *femur*, *tibia* and *fibula*, *tarsometatarsus* and the *phalanges* or toe-joints complete of each of the three toes. The descriptions and comparisons of these bones

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formed the subject of his present communication to the Zoological Society. The anatomical details were minutely entered into, the general result being that, whereas the bones of the leg equalled or surpassed in strength and thickness those of the *Dinornis giganteus*, they were much shorter, the metatarsus being only half the length of that bone in the giant species. The elephant-footed wingless bird must have presented the most massive frame of any known species of its class. Its limbs, from the indications of the muscles inserted into the bones, must have been proportionally much shorter, more powerful, and more bulky than in any other bird. From the details of the tables of comparative admeasurement we select the following:—*Dinornis elephantopus*, length of the thigh-bone (*femur*), 13 inches; breadth of its upper end, nearly 6 inches; length of the leg-bone (*tibia*), 2 feet; breadth of its upper end, 7½ inches; length of the ankle-bone (*metatarsus*), 9½ inches; breadth of its lower end, 5½ inches; least circumference, 6½ inches. The length of the *metatarsus* in the *Dinornis giganteus* is 18½ inches, the breadth of its lower end 5½ inches. The bones of the above-defined extraordinary new species of *Dinornis* are in the most perfect state of preservation. At the present stage of his examination of Mr. Mantell's collection, Prof. Owen suspects that it may include an almost entire skeleton of the bird, to the reconstruction of which in our national museum he looks forward. The author believes that the original range or locality of the *Dinornis elephantopus* was a limited one, unless at the period when the species flourished the geographical character of the middle island of New Zealand was widely different from what it now is. No trace of this species of *Dinornis* had ever reached the Professor from any of the numerous localities in the north island, from which remains of many other extinct wingless birds had been from time to time transmitted to him, nor had Mr. W. Mantell ever found bones of the *Dinornis elephantopus*, except at one locality of the middle island, viz., at Ruamoa, three miles south of the point called First Rocky Head in the new Admiralty map of the island.—Mr. Gould exhibited a specimen of turkey which he had obtained from Mexico, and which differed materially from the wild turkey of the United States. At the same time this turkey so closely resembled the domesticated turkey of Europe that he believed naturalists were wrong in attributing its origin to the United States species. The present specimen was therefore a new species, and he proposed to call it *Meleagris Mexicana*, which, if his theory was correct, must henceforth be the designation of the common turkey.—Mr. Selater stated that the first part of his list of species of the Tanagers was ready for publication.—Dr. Lankester exhibited a complete copy of the Monograph of the British Nudibranchiate Mollusca, published by the Ray Society.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—April 7.—W. W. Saunders, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. Westwood exhibited some small insects of different orders sent from Ceylon by Mr. Thwaites, and presented by him to the Society, including some new genera and remarkable forms in Coleoptera, Diptera and Hymenoptera.—Mr. A. F. Sheppard exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Aldridge, a fine specimen of *Ennomos almaria*, taken on a post near Margate in September last.—Mr. Newman communicated some notes 'On the Affinities of the Genus *Synemon*,' and exhibited specimens taken by Mr. Oxley in Australia.—Mr. Westwood exhibited drawings of two new coleopterous insects from Colombo and Guinea, remarkable for the extraordinary lateral dilation of the head, a character of very rare occurrence.—He also read a communication from Dr. Lee, 'On an Acarus of a Species not ascertained,' which had appeared in vast numbers in a collection of objects of natural history, &c. at Lyme Regis. They were first observed on a fly-flapper from Egypt, formed of palm leaves, but had increased to such an extent that the entire contents of three rooms were completely covered with them; various methods of destroying them were resorted to without success, until a strong fumigation with sulphur and nitre was used, which killed the acari,

but caused considerable damage to portions of the collection. Mr. Westwood considered the palm leaves must have been first infested with the larva of some small beetle, such as *Picus* or *Anobium*, whose excrement must have formed the original nidus of the acarus.—The President announced that the subject of the prize essay of the Society for the year was "The Natural History of *Gelechia Terrella*, and whether this abundant moth is injurious to Agriculture or not," to be accompanied by drawings of the insect in its various stages. Essays to be forwarded to the Secretary by the 31st of December next.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 8.—R. Stephenson, Esq., President, in the chair.—'On Steep Gradients of Railways, and the Locomotives employed,' by Mr. C. R. Drysdale.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—April 4.—Sir H. Holland, M.D., V.P., in the chair.—'On the Measurement of the Chemical Action of Light,' by H. E. Roscoe, Esq. The speaker having given a short account of the chemical action effected by the solar light and by some artificial lights, proceeded to explain the process and apparatus by which Prof. Bunsen of Heidelberg and himself had endeavoured to arrive at some positive measure of the chemical action of the solar rays, and to discover the laws by which these actions are regulated. These experiments, though still incomplete, have established the following facts in connexion with this subject:—1. That the amount of decomposition effected by the light is directly proportional to the time during which the exposure takes place. 2. That the amount of decomposition is directly proportional to the amount or intensity of the light. After describing the mode of experimenting which was adopted, Mr. Roscoe concluded by expressing his conviction that before long some such instrument for the measurement of the action of the chemical rays would be generally adopted.

April 7.—The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., President, in the chair.—Hon. Mr. Justice Crompton, Montagu Chambers, M.P., Q.C., C. Palmer, and T. Wilson, Esqs., were elected members.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—April 9.—Mr. T. Dunn, Local Commissioner (Sheffield) for the International Exhibitions of 1851 and 1855, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected members, Messrs. T. Dunn, T. S. Jones, E. C. Healey and J. Radford, M.D.—'On the Manufacture of Articles from Steel, particularly Cutlery,' by Mr. James Wilson.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—April 3.—Sir W. J. Newton, in the chair.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Craven, S. W. Butler, J. Johnson and H. M. Prior, Esqs., were elected members.—Sir W. Newton read a paper 'On Printing by Development.'—Mr. Hardwick read a paper 'On the Chemical Composition of the Photographic Image.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. British Architects, 8.
- Geographical, 8½.—Letter to the Secretary from Dr. Sutherland, Natal, South Africa.—'Later Accounts respecting Dr. Livingston, and Return Route of the Arab Merchants across Africa,' communicated by the Earl of Clarendon.—'On Certain Arid Districts and the causes of their dryness,' by Thomas Hopkins, Esq.
- Tues. Linnean, 8.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'On Steep Gradients of Railways, and the Locomotives employed,' by Mr. Drysdale.
- Royal Institution, 3.—'On Physiology and Comparative Anatomy,' by Prof. Huxley.
- Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—'Thread or Fibre Gilding,' by Mr. Bennoch.
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- Royal Institution, 3.—'On the Non-Metallic Elements, their Manufacture and Application,' by Dr. Hofmann.

FINE ARTS.

What is Pre-Raphaelitism? By John Ballantyne, A.R.S.A. Blackwood & Sons.

THIS is a sensible pamphlet, written with due earnestness, and with that temperance which gives grace to advocacy, without depriving it of force. Mr. Ballantyne calls attention to the fallacy which arrogates to the Pre-Raphaelites the possession of surpassing truth in delineating Nature, on the strength of their truth in finishing certain details,—pointing out, that such bit-by-bit exactitude in parts may lead to elaborate falsehood in the whole picture when it is disproportionately studied. Mr. Ballantyne, also, seems to us timely and judicious in asserting that there have been great modern painters, long ere Pre-Raphaelitism was thought of, who observed Nature closely, and transcribed the minutest details with the most conscientious reality,—still, however, in accordance with the proportions and principles of Art. The following comparison betwixt a Pre-Raphaelite painter and Wilkie is warrantable and striking:—"In the other picture [that of 'Christ in a Carpenter's Workshop' is the picture referred to] there is a total absence of beauty; and though there is a certain amount of religious solemnity of feeling aimed at, it is greatly marred and interfered with by the almost caricatured vulgarity of the forms and drawing, and the obtrusive prominence given to mean and secondary objects. In viewing it, the mind is distracted by the exaggerated individuality (if the term be admissible) of the limbs, heads, and hands of the figures, and by such objects as shavings, and knots in the wood of the furniture, being thrust, as it were, upon its notice; and it is not till after looking at it again and again that the spectator can bring himself to understand that it is a scriptural subject which is meant to be represented, and when he does arrive at this understanding he is tempted to exclaim, 'How can the painter have so entirely escaped the sentiment of a subject of this class?' So much for the intellectual of the picture: its mechanical qualities will be best brought to light by comparing it with another class of pictures, which may be represented by Wilkie's 'Blind Man's Buff.' The painter, in this picture, has succeeded marvellously in producing what Mr. Ruskin says is so all-important for a student to aim at,—a correct, conscientious imitation of Nature. Every figure in it, even the most distant from the eye, is evidently carefully copied from Nature; every head, every hand, drawn and painted in the most perfect manner; the most minute light and shade, and reflection of light, rendered with the extremest 'conscientiousness.' Every fold and wrinkle, even in the draperies, laboriously and faithfully given, in the shade as well as in the prominent lights; and yet every figure, and part of a figure, keeps its proper place and plane in the picture. The principal actors in the scene first attract attention, then the secondary and more distant, and finally the still life and accessories generally contribute their mite of pleasure to the eye; and all this results, not from the adoption of any strained or very artificial effect of light and shade, or strictly conventional method of composition, but simply from studying Nature carefully without prejudice, and painting it as it appears.—There may be nothing very new in the above, but much that is true,—and which is not to be gainsaid by the revived fallacies of olden times decked out in eccentric and glaring attire, which are now, by the advocates of Pre-Raphaelitism, put forth as the unchanging principles of Art.

The Art of Flower Painting. By Mrs. William Duffield. With Twelve Illustrations on Wood, engraved by Dalziel.—The Art of Painting and Drawing in Coloured Crayons. By Henry Murray. Winsor & Newton.

We intend no disparagement to these neat pamphlets in pointing the quarter from which they emanate, as indicating that they belong to the shop rather than to the academy of Art. Painting can be no better taught by book than dancing. The same materials become different in different hands. The same *Azalea* selected by Miss Mutrie

and expense" on producing it,—two such facts betoken a low state of advancement in spiritual music, which we are sorry to ascribe to a country so rich in "the wood notes wild" of popular melody as Scotland. Having carefully gone through the collection of tunes, we must say that we do not like it,—finding in the collection too many *doctored* melodies, or airs wrested from other uses, and too many of those frivolous productions, which belong to the period when roared and ranted phrases were alternated with soft passages for two voices, in order to display the best singers in "the loft." Nor is the arrangement of the specimens to our taste, being generally awkward and sometimes incorrect. Had the Reid legacy been rightfully administered, in accordance with the intentions of its testator, a publication so inferior could hardly have issued from the Edinburgh press in so handsome a guise; or, if put forth, it would have "died and made no sign," instead of being presented in triumph as a new issue of a work of which 30,000 copies had been already sold. Bad psalmody is, after its kind, as much to be deprecated as bad grammar in the printed sermon. We will not assume that the field preacher who fills his discourse with vulgar terms cannot be sincere, nor that the persons who shout and snivel in place of singing may not have their "hearts as fully bent" on prayer and praise as more cultivated performers; but to publish faults of dialect is unpardonable; and it is little less so to perpetuate errors, which must be corrected ere Scotland can be admitted to possess a Psalmody holding any place among the offerings of Art in the Temple.

We have not lately seen much new sacred music of home origin. Mr. W. Henry Monk's *Anthems for Easter-Day*—a setting of the narration of six verses in the fourteenth chapter of St. Luke's Gospel—is the one new composition of a quality to be noticed. This cannot be said to reach the standard of our cathedral writers even when our cathedral writing was in decay. A certain flow and feeling for melody may be put down to Mr. Monk's credit; but he shows little science, and, partly from the nature of the words selected (which are fitter for a passage in an oratorio than for an anthem), his "Easter offering" is more patchy than suits the sobriety of our modern taste in service music. Here may be noticed the *Fourth Edition* of Mr. Ridley's *Ancient and Modern Chants, Responses, &c. &c. in score*—(Novello)—as a publication which has deservedly become popular. A better collection within its compass, and for its price, we do not remember to have met.

After the above contributions to Presbyterian and Episcopal music, we may speak of something Papistical—which is semi-sacred, semi-secular, and which, though called a "Hymn," is not so much of a hymn as Haydn's tune for 'Kaiser Franz,' or 'Vive Henri Quatre,' the French national song that was. This is Cardinal Wiseman's *God bless our Pope*,—a set of turgid English verses, set by Signor Pisani (Burns & Lambert). Surely, if the Cardinal's "Hymn" had been intended for universal use, it should have been written in the language of Romish Mass, which is Latin. Our remark is rendered inevitable, because Signor Pisani's setting of the Hymn, though tuneful, stately, and (in its way) simple, is of the most indisputable Italian quality: sacred so far as the meridian of modern Rome is concerned, though profane if measured by the reed which decided the stature of Palestrina and Allegri.—This conceded, the votive song may be commended, as fully bearing out our opinion of Signor Pisani, as a melodist and as a musician, expressed [*ante*, p. 369] on the occasion of his appearing as a singer.

Six Songs for Two Sopranos and Alto Voice, with Pianoforte. Composed by Bernhard Molique. Op. 51. (Scheurmann & Co.)—We have a faith in habit of composition doing much to set free the learned composer, and (if rightly directed) enriching the mine which yields first thoughts and phrases of melody;—convinced that, if the latter be poor, the learning of all the contrapuntists and orchestral writers combined will fail to make the work acceptable. From the increased frequency and versatility of Herr Molique's appearances in print, since he has chosen England

as his residence, we had hoped for some progress of the kind referred to,—for some relaxation in the amount of clever device,—for a ripper sweetness, and a more distinct character in the subjects treated. But these six *Trios* do not fulfil such hope. They are capitally made, of course, as music, if not always elegant as specimens of vocal part-writing; but they are somewhat dry. They are professedly sacred lyrics; but where is the lyrical flow,—where the sacred unction in verse such as the following?—

This cold world will chill your hearts;
Sin will rob your souls of peace;
Choose, O choose, in Christ your parts,
He will make your dangers cease.

—The text, then, in place of having offered help to the composer, can only have been felt by him as a hindrance. But all the six *Trios* will furnish useful practice for three sister-singers.

Songs.

Il Tasso di Dante—Album al Principe Giuseppe Poniatowski. By Luigi Gordigiani. (Boosey & Co.)—The spring is here,—the Linds of private life, the Albanis of amateur concerts, and the Marios of drawing-rooms are clearing their throats, setting in order their E's, F's and G's, and looking out for something to sing a season newer than 'Il Trovatore.' Here then seasonably comes Signor Gordigiani, with a new collection of four songs and one *duettino*,—why put forth with Dante's name at their head it would be hard to tell, since never was melody less severe in its beauty than Signor Gordigiani's. Of their elegant and gracious kind these songs are welcome, and winning to the singers for whose voices they are written. No. 1, 'Il Rosajo,' is the one most pleasing to our individual fancy: but all will find admirers.—Now, too, when M. Meyerbeer is in the ascendant, a new vocal *bolero* by M. Meyerbeer will be greatly prized, especially by all who love what is Spanish, sparkling, and *staccato* in music. Such a combination will be found in *Murillo, ou le Peintre mendiant un Modèle, Balade de M. Aylie Langle* (Schott & Co.), which the composer of 'L'Étoile' set, if we are not mistaken, for some play presented at the *Théâtre Français* a couple of seasons ago. This *bolero* is tormented, mannered, unvoiced, demanding talk rather than singing, though not to be executed without vocal as well as verbal coquetry,—difficult, affected, clever, characteristic,—no bad specimen of M. Meyerbeer as a song writer, in short.

As English songs, recently published, we have Mr. Balfe's *By the rivulet side*,—Mr. Favarger's *O gentle day!*—The breeze is blowing fair,—and *Hagar* (in which the touching Biblical episode is treated *Vauxhall-wise*),—Mr. T. German Reed's *Under the hedge, and The fairest of the fair* (which may be described as two of the pleasing features which contributed to the popularity of Miss P. Horton's Entertainments),—*While my Lady sleepeth*, by George Linley,—*Why should I be sad*, by Alfred Mellon,—*I love the Lilies*, by Frank Mori,—*I watched you from the Shore*, by G. A. Macfarren,—*Earl Norman and John Truman*, by Charles Mackay.—The above are all published by Messrs. Cramer & Co., and the three by Messrs. Mellon, Mori and Macfarren are the first.—*O fare thee well*, written and composed by Franklin G. Evans (Cocks & Co.), is apparently an amateur attempt.—*Merrily, merrily, over the snow,—My cottage home,—and Bid me good bye*, are by Adolphe Schlösser (Wessel & Co.).—For amateur part-singers in search of something new, M. V. E. Becker has published *Cheer up, companions*, (Cramer & Co.), a showy choral march, not particularly eligible to sing, according to our notions of style, because written too much in the scenic and instrumental humour of the German part-song.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—At Mr. Hullah's second *Orchestral Concert* were performed Beethoven's *Symphony in D*, and Mr. Macfarren's *Overture to 'Don Carlos'*. Madame Novello was the principal singer, and Signor Regondi appeared as *solo* player in the *Concerto* written for the *Concertina* by Herr Molique.—At Monday's concert of the *Amateur Society* a clever *scena* for contralto 'Jephthah's

Daughter,' by Mr. H. Leslie, and a song by *Angelina* were the novelties.—On Tuesday evening Mr. W. S. Bennett gave his first chamber concert. At this the selection of instrumental pieces, though including specimens by Mozart, Beethoven, Bach, Mendelssohn and the concert-giver, was of too peaceable a cast; the *Prélude, Sarabande and Gavotte* of Bach were to us the most welcome portions of the *pianoforte* part of the entertainment. Madame Novello sang Mr. W. S. Bennett's 'May Dew' charmingly.

Besides the above, as among other music of the week may be mentioned a concert at Exeter Hall, in aid of *Queen Charlotte's Hospital*,—an entertainment at the *Panopticon*,—a meeting of the *Reunion des Arts* and *Signor Lanza's Entertainment*, for the purpose of bringing forward Miss E. L. Williams the "Welsh Nightingale."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The season of Opera at *Her Majesty's Theatre* is advertised to be one of thirty nights. We believe that the announcement of Madame Viardot's engagement to open the season in 'Le Prophète' is a "*canard*," as the French call it,—since we have seen letters from the Lady stating that no such engagement has taken place. The same paragraph in which this promise was made a fortnight since spoke confidently of the engagement of Mr. Balfe as conductor, the formation of an orchestra, &c. We believe that some days ago no such engagement had been made. A contemporary announced within the week that Mdlle. Piccolomini has been secured, and that her great success has been in Signor Verdi's 'La Traviata.' Is this a "*canard*?" too? The confidence of the paragraphs adverted to, the incorrectness of which has been subsequently proved, is our reason for inquiry. Should this principle of announcing matters as completed so soon as they are contemplated be persisted in, in place of those sounder principles of management which repudiate all indirect appeals to curiosity and all idle disturbances of the music-market, *Her Majesty's Theatre* will open—merely to shut again.—Mr. Gye advertises that his Opera season will commence with 'Il Trovatore.'

While talking of announcements,—with reference to our own paragraphs of last week, we should mention that Signor Biletta's opera 'La Rose de Florence' is, at last, forthcoming at the *Grand Opéra* of Paris;—and the *Gazette Musicale* says very shortly,—M. Halévy's coming opera at the *Opéra Comique* is to be entitled 'Valentine d'Aubigny,' and, to judge from the list of artists promised, is very strongly cast.

Signor Beletti has arrived in London from Turin. Madame Schumann and Herr Formes have come from Germany.

As continuing the story of a career in which we take interest, we may state that there is a chance of both the *Philharmonic Society* and the *New Philharmonic Society* performing M. Gounod's second Symphony, which has excited so much attention this year in Paris,—the Directors of both having applied for needful permission.

Tourists who shape their autumn journeys through Germany in search of music, may even now be glad to learn that the Musical Festival at Cologne is postponed till next year. Meanwhile, the Whit-week gathering, which, as we have already announced, is this year to be held at Düsseldorf, will be under the musical direction of Herr Rietz, of Leipzig, who was long a resident in the Rhine-town. On the first day, May the 11th, 'Elijah' will be performed; on the second, the great pieces are to be Handel's 'Alexander's Feast' and Beethoven's 'Ninth Symphony.' The third concert will be, as usual, the artists', or miscellaneous, concert. The principal singers mentioned are Mdlle. Tietjens and Herr Schneider, of Leipzig. Those who have been used to look to Germany as a Paradise of sympathy and an *Eldorado* of opportunity for composers, are invited to study the above programme, reflecting that while the Lower-Rhenish Festival for 1856 is able to venture no novelty,—a private English concert-giver (for such is Mr. Hullah) is about to produce a new Lower-

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One-half of the first five Annual Premiums may remain as a permanent charge upon the Policies granted for the whole duration of Life.

No charge is made for Policy Stamps. Annuities are granted upon favourable terms.

Short Period and other Special Contract Insurances are also undertaken.

Chief Offices—Surrey-street, Norwich, and 6, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, where Prospectuses may be obtained.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BONUS OF 1856.

THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1841. 69, Lombard-street, London.

London Board of Directors.
Charles Cowan, Esq., M.P.
George Hay Donaldson, Esq. (Messrs. Donaldson, Lambert & Co.)
Thomas Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Barron & Smith.)
Joseph Woodhead, Esq. (Messrs. Woodhead & Young.)

Proposals for Life Assurance made before 1854 May next will entitle parties to share in the

SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS

to be declared in October following, although only one year's premium may have been received.

Examples under new Table of Rates recently issued.

Annual Premium for First Year for an Assurance of 500l.	
Ages.	Premium.
25	£3 18 6
30	11 10 3
35	11 10 3

April, 1856.

WM. P. CLIREHUGH, Secretary.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY, 14, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.

Established 1835.
CAPITAL £200,000.
Directors.
William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Chairman.
John Fuller, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Major Lewis Burroughs, Esq. (C. H. Latouche, Esq.)
Robert Bruce Chichester, Esq. (Edward Lee, Esq.)
D. M. Gordon, Esq. (Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley, Esq.)
Lieut.-Col. H. B. Henderson, Esq. (Joshua Walker, Esq.)

An Annual Bonus is allowed to parties who have made Five Annual Payments on Policies taken out on the Profit Scale. That for the current year is 30 per cent. in reduction of the Premium.

Endowments and Annuities granted as usual.

INDIA BRANCH.

THE EXTENSIVE ASSURANCE BUSINESS OF THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THIS OFFICE, AND THE SOCIETY HAS BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS OR AGENCIES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND AGRA.

JOHN CAZENOVE, Secretary.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED IN 1797, 70, Lombard-street, City, and 57, Charing Cross, Westminster.

Directors.
Robert Gurney Barclay, Esq. (Henry Grace, Esq.)
William Cotton, Esq., F.R.S. (Thomas D. Hodgson, Esq.)
John Davis, Esq. (Thomas Hodgson, Esq.)
William Walton Fuller, Esq. (Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.)
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The Company offers—Complete Security—Moderate Rates of Premium with participation in Profits—Low Rates without Profits.

Four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the Profits, are divided amongst the Policy-holders.

LOANS

in connexion with Life Assurance on approved security.

ANNUAL PREMIUM

required for the Assurance of 1000l. for the whole term of life:

Ages.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Ages.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
15	£1 11 0	£1 15 0	45	£3 18 0	£3 6 5
20	1 13 0	1 19 3	50	4 0 9	4 10 7
25	3 4 0	3 10 4	60	6 1 0	6 7 4

For Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal apply at Offices as above, or to any of the Company's Agents.

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

PARIS FIRST-CLASS and LONDON PRIZE MEDALS.

WATHERSTON & BROGDEN'S GOLD CHAINS.
At Manufacturers' Prices.
Manufactory, 16, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

F. DENT, 61, STRAND, and 34 and 35, ROYAL EXCHANGE, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, by appointment to the Queen and Prince Albert, sole Successor to the late E. J. Dent in all his patent rights and business at the above Shops and at the Clock and Compass Factory, at Somerset Wharf, Maker of Chronometers, Watches, Astronomical, Turret, and other Clocks, Diploides, and Patent Ships' Watches, &c.; Gentlemen's, Ladies' Yacht, Ladies' Gold Compasses, under Patent, &c. Strong Silver Lever Watches, &c.; Church Clocks, with Compensation Pendulum, &c.

METEOROLOGY.

IMPROVED MAXIMUM THERMOMETER

by L. CASSELLA & CO. Sole Makers, with the express approval of Professor Phillips, M.A. F.R.S. &c., the inventor.

The delicate sensibility, extreme hardness, and extended application of the variety of these instruments render them positively superior and more portable than any other Maximum Thermometer whatever. For testimonials, &c. see *Athenæum*, March 29. The following varieties are now complete, viz.:

1. Atmospheric Maximum Thermometer, for registering the heat of the air.
2. Solar Maximum, for registering the heat produced by the direct action of the sun's rays. 17s. 6d.
3. Insulated Solar Maximum, agreeably to the suggestions of Sir John Herschel, Bart. 12s. 6d.
4. Experimental Maximum, for higher temperatures, and for registering in any position, whether erect or inverted, as used by Professor Phillips in physical and chemical researches. 12s. 6d. to 21s.

L. Cassella & Co. Makers to the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, Board of Ordnance, the Hon. East India Company, the United States Government, the Royal Kew Observatory, &c. &c.; 23, Hatton-garden, London.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHÖNBEIN'S OZONOMETERS.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguishable from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and supports and preserves teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—At home from Ten till Five.

NO. 13, OLD BURLINGTON-STREET.

Bond-street.—Messrs. MOGGERIDGE & DAVIS, Surgeon Dentists, Patentes of the Pneumatic Palate, and inventors of the Composition Gum, continue to be consulted in all branches of their profession.

Their Teeth have at various times been exhibited at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, where, being admitted as most skillfully natural, they were proved by the most powerful chemical tests to be perfectly indestructible. The beautiful Composition Gum obviates all sharp edges, unsightly fastenings, and the frequent unpleasant whistlings; and, while forming a natural skin over gold or bone plates, and supplying all interstices, it renders articulation and mastication perfect. This invention can be applied to decayed sets and misfits. Attendance from 10 to 5.—13, Old Burlington-street, Bond-street.

ELKINGTON & Co. PATENTEES OF THE ELECTRO-PLATE MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in the highest class of Art, which have recently obtained the Gold Medal at the Exhibition of the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1852.

Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, REGENT-STREET, and 45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON; and at their MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gilding as usual.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

REID BROTHERS, 25, UNIVERSITY-STREET, LONDON.

MACHINISTS and TELEGRAPH ENGINEERS. Respectfully call the attention of Colleges and other Semaries for the instruction of youth, to their simple and cheap ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENTS FOR THE LECTURE TABLE, &c.

By which the principle of this wonder-working agent may be explained and understood.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S BOTANICAL MICROSCOPES, in mahogany cases, with three Powers Condenser, Placers, and two Slides; will show the Animalcules in Water. Price 18s. 6d.—Address Joseph Amadio, 7, Throgmorton-street.

A large Assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.

FLAGS and BANNERS of every Description

manufactured by H. WHAITE, 64, Bridge-street, MANCHESTER.

PAPER OF LINEN FABRIC.—WARR'S

Letter and Note Papers are manufactured expressly for Steel Pens, on an improved principle, entirely from a Pure Linen Material, which renders their surface free from fibre, an advantage not possessed by any papers having Cotton in their composition; a superiority of finish is also given without hot-pressing, by which the defect of a greasy surface, so much complained of, is completely obviated.—W. & H. S. WARR, Manufacturing Stationers and Printers, 33, High Holborn.

OSLERS' TABLE GLASS, CHANDELIERS, LUSTRES, &c.

44, Oxford-street, London, conducted in connexion with their Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1817. Richly and elegantly decorated in great variety. Wine Glasses, Water Jugs, Goblets, and all kinds of Table Glass, at exceedingly moderate prices. Crystal Glass Chandeliers, of new and elegant designs, for Gas or Candle. A large stock of Foreign Ornamental Glass always on hand. Furnishing orders executed with despatch.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the RECENT IMPROVEMENTS, STRONG FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH and DEED BOXES.—Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 23, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley Fields, Wolverhampton.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING and DOOR-MATS.—T. TRELOAR has much pleasure in stating, that the Jurors of the Paris Universal Exhibition have awarded him the Prize Medal for Cocoa-nut Fibre Manufactures. Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post.—Warehouse 49, Ludgate-hill, London.

THE PERSIAN PARASOLS, covered and lined with new seams, and of beautiful Oriental designs, are the highest quality Parasols manufactured in Great Britain.

W. & S. UMBRELLA and Parasol Manufacturers, 50, Eastcheap, London Bridge.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—

Purchasers will find the largest Stock on SALE at the BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, LONDON, the Manufacturers exhibiting their various implements as at the Cattle Show, affording a selection for Farm, Garden, and Dairy, from Messrs. Ransomes & Sims, Hornby, Garrett, Howard, Coleman, Greenall, Barrett, Exall & Andrews, Richmond & Chandler, Samuel, Smith & Leach, Williams, &c. &c.; and all the other principal makers. Delivered and charged the same as if ordered from the Works.

DRESSING CASES.—At Mr. MECHTS' PATENT METERS, 112, REGENT-STREET, 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, and CRUTCHFIELD PALACE, are exhibited the finest specimens of British Manufactures, in DRESSING CASES, Work Boxes, Writing Cases, Dressing Bags, and other articles of Utility or luxury. A separate Department for Paper, Miché Manufactures and Bagatelle Tables, Table Cutlery, Razors, Solitaires, Penknives, Straps, Pate, &c. Shipping Orders executed. The same prices charged at all the establishments.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—MARK your LINEN.—The most easy, permanent, and best method of Marking Linen, Silk, or Books, is with the PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. With these Plates, for thousands of articles, can be marked in ten minutes. Any person can use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name, 2s.; Crest, 3s.; Numbers, per set, 1s. Sent free on request, by the Messrs. B. & S. Inventor and sole Patentees, T. CULLETON, 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 50 Medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. It is made of steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; soft bandages being worn round the body, while the requisite raising power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to be forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the umbilicus) sent to the Manufacturer, Mr. WATTS, 223, Piccadilly, London.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c. FOR VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING OF THE LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price, from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per pair. Postage 1d. MANUFACTORY, 23, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

212nd MILNERS' HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and tamper-proof), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patent of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder Proof Safe, Lock and door (which without which no Safe is secure). The strongest, best, and CHEAPEST SAFEGUARD AGAINST THEFT.

MILNERS' PHOENIX (212nd) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the World. Show-rooms 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47, Lothbury, City. Sold also by Hobbs, Ashley & Co. 57, Cheap-side. Circulars free by post.

RANGES.—The PATENT WORCESTER SHIRE RANGE, manufactured exclusively by JOHN ROWE & PERKINS, WORCESTER, and also to be obtained through the Agency of any respectable Ironmonger.

The most complete and economical arrangement for the accomplishment of a great deal by small means, or a more compact arrangement for cooking all the courses necessary for a dinner, was probably never seen before. See *Forwards Herald*, March 15, 1856.

Illustrations of Ranges forwarded on application.

ONE THOUSAND BEDSTEADS TO CHOOSE FROM.—HEAL & SON have just erected extensive premises, which enable them to keep on hand 1,000 Bedsteads in stock, 150 of which are fixed for inspection, comprising every variety of Brass, Wood, and Iron, with Chintz and Damask Furniture, and their new Warehouses also contain a complete assortment of Bed-room Furniture, which comprises every requisite from the plainest japanned deal for servants' rooms, to the most and tasteful designs in mahogany and other woods.

HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BEDSTEADS, PRICED LIST OF BEDDING, sent free by post.—HEAL & SON, 126, Tottenham-court-road, London.

LESS FUEL, MORE STEAM, AND NO SMOKE.

GARDNER'S PATENT SMOKE DEFLECTOR is self-acting, easily fixed, improves the draught of the boiler, and is applicable to all kinds of furnaces, boiler, marine engines, locomotives, and to open fires it entirely renders the smoke nuisance.—BARKER'S OVENS FITTED FOR BAKING, including a Lecture Patent for the Patent of the Middlesex Hospital; to Burbridge & Healy, 118, Dorset-street; or to Z. D. Berry, Albion Works, Victoria-street, Finsbury.

DR. ARNOTT'S SMOKE-CONSUMING GRATE, and SMOKE-CONSUMING COOKING APPARATUS, for their Specimens of which a First-Class Medal was awarded to F. EDWARDS, SON & CO. at the Paris Exhibition. By means of this Grate smoky chimneys are avoided, and economy of fuel from 40 to 50 per cent. is obtained in the consumption of fuel. It continues to give every satisfaction, and is now sold at a general Price Current is published every month, containing all the advantages of the London Markets, and is sent free on application.

A general Price Current is published every month, containing all the advantages of the London Markets, and is sent free on application.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS

England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON. STURGEON CONGOT TEAS, &c. &c., 2a. 10d., 3s. 6d.

SIR RAYMOND J. A. V. BART. F.R.S. &c. &c. ISLE OF WIGHT.—Second Testimonial.—"March 10th, 1856.—In reply to your letter of the 2nd inst., respecting the Gutta Percha Company's Pump Service, with much satisfaction I have to inform you that I am a most willing Builder, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that the Gutta Percha Company is the houses that are being erected here."

N.B.—From this Testimonial it will be seen that the GUTTA PERCHA WATER OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT has no effect on the Pump.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES, 18, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

TEAS and COFFEES to the value of 40s. or upwards sent free by any railway station or market town in England.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta Percha Tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—

"SIR RAYMOND J. A. V. BART. F.R.S. &c. &c. ISLE OF WIGHT.—Second Testimonial.—"March 10th, 1856.—In reply to your letter of the 2nd inst., respecting the Gutta Percha Company's Pump Service, with much satisfaction I have to inform you that I am a most willing Builder, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that the Gutta Percha Company is the houses that are being erected here."

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TEAS and COFFEES to the value of 40s. or upwards sent free by any railway station or market town in England.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER
MEDICINE, for INDIGESTION (DYSPEPSIA), CON-
STIPATION, NERVOUS, BILIOUS, and LIVER COM-
PLAINTS, COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMP-
TION, and DEBILITY.
DR. PARKER'S

DR. HARRIS'S delicious **REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD** is the best and best known of all the Food and Cures the above Complaints and their effects, such as flatulency, distension, belching, heartburn, palpitation, indigestion, vomiting, constipation, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, nervousness, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, diarrhoea, dysentery, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, jaundice and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sleep, leprosy, skin diseases, eruptions, eczema, psoriasis, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision. Recommended by Dr. J. C. Campbell; Lord Stuart de Decies; Duxbury, Countess of Carlisle, &c.

BARRY DU BARRY & Co., 77, Regent-street, London.

A few out of 50,000 cures are here given:—
Cure No. 53,040. "Casa Pausilipno, Pisa, in Tuscany.

"LORD VISCOUNT CHUCK begs to inform Messrs. Barry Du Barry & Co. that he has been perfectly cured of gout, headache (migraine), loss of memory, &c., by their invaluable Revalenta Arabian Food, having tried for the last ten years all other remedies for these maladies without avail. Messrs. Du Barry are at perfect liberty to make any use of this letter they think fit."
Cure No. 53,618. Weimar, 29th Feb. 1886.

"I have derive very great benefit from Du Barry's Revulenta Arabica. DE PLUSKOW, Field-Marshal.
Cure No. 33,054. "Veitch's Hotel, Edinburgh, 15th March, 1856.
"Gentlemen—For the last ten years and more I had been suffering from rheumatism in the hands, and being advised by my friends to have taken a cold-bath, and to use your Farina, which cured me most effectually. As I had been so long of the malady for more than a year. Pray make any use of this on my please, and permit me to subscribe myself your obedient servant.

WILLIAM PRINGLE, Capt. Ceylon Rifles.
 "Bridgehouse, Frimley, 3rd April, 1854.
 "Thirty-three years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver de-
 rangement, deafness, singing in the ears, constipation, debility,
 shortness of breath and cough, have been removed by your Rava-
 lenta Arabica. My lungs, liver, stomach, head and ears are all
 right, my hearing perfect, and my recovery is a marvel to all my
 acquaintances. JAMES ROBERTS, Wood merchant."

"For the last ten years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness, and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am happy to say that your food has cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I have had for many years past.

Cure No. 47,121.—"Miss ELIZABETH JACOBS, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham Cross, Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies."

Cure No. 3,906.—"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. JAMES PORTER, Athol-street, Perth."

Cure No. 49,832.—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. MARIA JOLLY, "Worthington, near Diss, Norfolk."

In casks, 11b., 2s. 9d.; 21b., 4s. 6d.; 51b., 11s.; 121b., 22s., super-refined, 11b., 6s.; 21b., 11s.; 51b., 22s.; 10 lb., 3s. The 10 lb. and 12 lb. carriage free on receipt of a Post-office order.

Barry Du Barry & Co. 77, Regent-street, London; Forinrum Mason & Co. Purchasers to Her Majesty, Piccadilly; also at all

**CANCERS, TUMOURS, &c.
CURABLE WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATION.**

DR. GERVASE OLDHAM, who can refer to multitudinous Cases of Cure of Cancers, Wens, Tumours, Abscesses, Fistulas, &c. without the knife being used, may be consulted at 17, PRINCE'S-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE

LONDON, on WEDNESDAYS only, between Ten and Six; and at 16, ST. MARY'S-BOW, BIRMINGHAM, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, from Ten till Three; and WHITACRE JUNCTION, on FRIDAYS, from Ten to Six.

THE following is an **EXTRACT** from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. H. Collier, published by Longman & Co. :—

Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILL⁸, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the seridix of which is abstracted.

into a sort of compound extract, the activity of which is governed, suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as a article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say, it is the best made pill in the kingdom: a muscular nurse

a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and the effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids like most aloetic pills attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS

—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of medicine has conferred upon the human race.

of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind ; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance ; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonies from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims it as the only infallible and disengaging of the present and

Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand, London; and all Medicine Vender

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH and **HOLWAY'S PILLS**.—An astounding cure by this miraculous medicine after every other means had failed. See extract from his Lordship's letter, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, Feb. 21, 1844.—To Professor Holloway. Sir.—I beg to acquaint you that you

Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach which all the most eminent of the faculty at home and all over the Continent had not been able to effect—nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad or Marienbad. (Signed) ALDBOROUGH.—These wonderful Pills will cure any disorders of the liver or stomach.—So

(also Holloway's Ointment) at Professor Holloway's Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

(CIRCULAR.)

LIVERPOOL, 17th March, 1856.

ROYAL BANK BUILDINGS.—The progress of the Importation of Tea this Season has been rapid, and *unusually large*;—and the latest dates from China—(12th & 15th January)—show continued increasing shipments to England, to the extent of *an excess of 5,000,000 lbs.*, compared with the same period last year.

With these very abundant supplies—**FAMILY PURCHASERS** may rest assured that our great aim in every transaction is—**THE PROPER SELECTION OF SUITABLE QUALITIES**—*fully to meet the wants of our numerous customers.*

We may also add that this is the—**SIXTEENTH YEAR**—of our undertaking the establishment of a business upon an independent principle—one distinctive feature of which is—“**EARLY PAYMENTS,**”—and where all details are precisely arranged—calculated to retain the growing confidence of **FAMILIES** resident in Town and Country.—*Such a system MUST be successful in its operation—being the principle of—MUTUAL INTEREST:*—although not always seen it is always in action.

Foreign Orders.—During the last five years this Branch has had our *special attention*—and *Families residing abroad*—or *Shippers of Fine Teas in Bond*—will find our arrangements complete—as regards size of packages and best qualities.

Your obliged and faithful Servants,

ROBT ROBERTS & COMPANY

Tea and Coffee Salesmen.

*Entrance up the Steps**Leading to the Royal Bank,***LIVERPOOL.**

N.B.—Other necessary Remarks and the present List of Prices—may be had on application.